ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,002—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
†	ASSAM	3060	600	T. F. Creery	18th March. Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March. Saturday
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3060	600	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	600	T. F. Creery	15th " Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	6013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I.	VICTORIA	6398	1800	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

22nd March 19th April
5th April 3rd May
17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W. C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

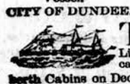
Passengers can book through to London (Overland to Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a Matron of Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 11, 1893.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	3190	About 20th March



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follow:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,490 tons, on the 19th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 15th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA, 6th April, 4th May, and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 13th March.
For particulars regarding Freights Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES &c., bought and sold.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Ryculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
ARE AGENTS FOR
CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.

EACH FILTER is constructed on the most approved SANITARY Principles, and is arranged so as to be EASILY CLEANED or REFILLED by the Purchaser at very Small Cost; the Carbon is most powerful, removing all Organic Matter, and the Microbes and Bacteria so frequently the cause of Zymotic Diseases.
Water is the great carrier of the Infective Germs. It is the Water to which we must look.—*Lancet.*

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SMALL-POX, CHOLERA, AND TYPHOID FEVER.

As a preventive of these and all other infectious and zymotic diseases use LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.
Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS, PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICES.

IS hereby given that my Son, by name HARJIVANDAS alias SANTOKBHAI alias SARABHAI MANORDAS, has long since separated from me. All persons are hereby WARNED NOT TO DEAL with him in my name, and I shall not be RESPONSIBLE for any thing he may do in my name.—Dated 11th March 1893.

મનોરદાસ હરખચંદ.

i. e., MANORDAS HARAKHCHAND.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE GARDEN.

A WORK OF 150 PAGES, in Stiff Paper Wrappers, containing full directions for the cultivation of Summer and Winter Season Vegetables and Flowering Annuals in the Plains and at Hill Stations in India.
Price Re. 1-12 per V. P. P.
Apply to
W. GOLLAN, Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur.

NOTICE.

WRITTEN OFFERS for PROVISIONING H. M's Common Jail and the Government Female Work-house, Bombay, for 1893-94, will be received at H. M's. Common Jail up to the 16th of March, 1893.
Particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned,
A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent, H. M's. Common Jail, and Governor, Government Female Work-house, Bombay.
Bombay, 4th March, 1893.

MOORUM for GARDENS and RECLAMATIONS.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LANDHOLDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

UPWARDS of 300,000 cubic ft. of sound Moorum, mostly brought from Elephanta, for disposal.
For particulars apply to
G. M. PORTER, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer Dockyard Division, M.W.
Bombay Dockyard, March 8, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned at 12 Noon on the 20th March, 1893, for the FEED for two years of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.
2.—Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.
3.—A deposit of Rs 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfill the contract.
4.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
5.—The conditions to the contract, deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A. M and 4 P. M.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, G. P. O., 13th February, 1893.

RE ERNEST HAND, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ERNEST HAND, deceased, late of Waltair, in the District of Vizagapatam, in the Madras Presidency, Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, who died at Waltair aforesaid on or about the 4th day of November, 1892, and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of whose estate throughout British India were granted on the 28th day of February, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., (the Constituted Attorney in Bombay of Sir HENRY SEYMOUR KING, the Executor appointed according to the tenor of the said Will) are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office in Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
All Persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.
Dated the 6th day of March, 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 4 per month in advance. Postage extra.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

1 COTTON GIN by Platt Brothers, of Oldham.
1 PATENT KNIFE SHARPENER for above.
1 SEED DECORTICLATOR and Separator.
2 CAST IRON Wall Brackets and 3 Ins. 3 Plumber Blocks.
The above are new and have never been used. The frame of Cotton Gin was slightly damaged in transit, but has been repaired, and is as strong as ever. Cost price of the above Rs. 3,925.

OFFERS INVITED ALSO.

Second-hand 12 H. P. Vertical Field Boiler with Cross Tubes in good Condition, sold to make room for larger Boiler.
Price, with Fittings, Rs. 800.
Apply to
G. R. MACDONALD, Manager,
Moniarah Factory, via Gopalgunge, Sarun.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૰
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL	£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID	£3,200,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents
Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. Ther is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Boties by all Chemists.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
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Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROGRAMME
OF
GRAND CONCERT
TO-NIGHT
IN THE ROOMS OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
APOLLO BUNDER.

1 Piano Solo.....Fantasia (from Opera Charles VI).....S Heller.
MR. A. J. DeSOUZA.
2 Song.....After Sundown.....T. Bonheur.
MRS. MORTIMER.
3 Concertina Solo.Selectio from Lucia de Lammermoor.....Donizetti.
MR. R. OLIVER.
4 Song.....By Jesus' Grave.....
MISS CARPENTER.
5 Recitation.....
MR. J. REED.
6 Song.....Then and Now.....L. Gray.
MRS. FLYNN.
7 MandolineSolo.Operatic Selection.....
MR. H. CROFT.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
1 Piano Solo.....Souvenir de Notre Dame.....S. Mazurrette.
MR. A. J. De SOUZA.
2 Song.....Oh! How Delightful.....Molloy.
MRS FLYNN.
3 Recitation.....
MR. T. STEPHENSON.
4 Song.....I'm sitting on the Stile, Mary.....G. Barker.
MR. H. C. COATES.
5 Concertina Solo.Selection from Don Pasquale .Donizetti.
MR. R. OLIVER.
6 Duet.....Oh hat we two were Maying. A. S. Gatty.
REV. AND MRS. MORTIMER.
7 Song.....Lead kindly Light.....Guonod.
MISS. CARPENTER.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 13, 1893. Agents.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.
PENDING the ELECTION of the COMMITTEE which will take place next WEDNESDAY, Mr. J. T. MACBETH, 44, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, will receive ENTRIES for a RACE to be sailed on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, open to all Members of the Association. Competitors will be further advised of arrangements regarding this Race after the Election of the Committee.
Entries to close as per Rule 13 of the Association on WEDNESDAY next, at Noon.
Bombay, 14th March, 1893.

GOVERNMENT ARMY EQUIPMENT FACTORY, CAWNPORE.
MEMBERS of the General Public desirous of PURCHASING HARNESS, SADDLES, or BOOTS from the above Factory are informed that:—
(i.)— The HARNESS and SADDLES are of the kinds described in the Printed Price Lists only and cannot be made specially to order.
(ii.)—The only BOOTS available are of the Army Ammunition Patterns (of standard sizes) suitable for shooting and heavy work.
(iii.)—All orders are executed by V. P. P. and no private accounts are opened.
GEORGE B. ALLEN, Agent,
Govt. Army Equipment Factory.
Cawnpore, 10th March. 1893.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW AVAILABLE:—
CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES
Fitted with Detector Locks.
6" by 4" by 2½"; 7½" by 4½" by 3"; 9" by 5½" by 3½"; 10" by 6" by 4"; 11" by 6½" by 4½"; 12" by 7" by 5"; 14" by 8" by 5".
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES
Fitted with Detector Locks.
14" by 8" by 5"; 15" by 9½" by 6"; 17" by 11" by 7"; 18" by 12½" by 8".
CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES
Fitted with Detector Lock,
Complete with or without Leather Cover.
15" by 10" by 5"; 17" by 11" by 7".
CHUBB'S PATENT FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS.
Fitted with Detector Lock and a Shelf.
23" by 17" by 16".
CHUBB'S PATENT FLAT DEED BOXES.
Fitted with Detector Lock.
12" by 8" by 4"; 14" by 10" by 5"; 16" by 12" by 6".
CHUBB'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON KEY BOXES.
Fitted with Detector Lock.
10" by 7" by 5".
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT FIRE AND THIEF-RESISTING SAFES.

22" by 17"	by 16"	fitted with one	Drawer	and a Shelf.
24" by 18"	by 18"	"	"	"
26" by 20"	by 20"	"	"	"
28" by 22"	by 21"	"	"	"
31" by 24"	by 22"	two	"	"
*36" by 26"	by 23"	"	"	two Shelves.
*24" by 28"	by 25"	"	"	"
*32" by 29"	by 23"	"	"	one Shelf.
*42" by 36"	by 24"	"	"	two Shelves.

*Those sizes of Safes are fitted with two separate Locks.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS.
1", 1½", 2", 2½", 3", 3½", 4".
CHUBB'S DETECTOR PRESS LOCKS.
3", 3½", 4", 4' by 3"
CHUBB'S DETECTOR TILL LOCKS.
2", 2½", 3".
CHUBB'S DETECTOR CHEST LOCKS.
2", 2½", 3", 3½", 4".
CHUBB'S DETECTOR RIM DEAD LOCKS.
To open on both sides.
4", 5", 6", 7".

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED, 1847.)

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
NOTICE.
THE FIFTEENTH (Ad-interim) DIVIDEND of Rs 25 (Twenty-five,) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 31st December 1892, and will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1893, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 17th March, 1893.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th March, 1893.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th, to FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1893 (both days inclusive.)

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1893, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business:—
I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1892.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 25th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th March, 1893.

WHY SUFFER WITH
ASTHMA?
GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes; is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR CARL WALTHER
Gives by General Request in the Fort,
On THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 23,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
A GRAND CONCERT,
At which will be performed some of the best Music yet heard in Bombay. There being some doubt as to the Town Hall, the most suitable place being available for this occasion, the name of the Hall or Theatre will only be ADVERTISED in a day or two. The Public is requested to keep themselves DISENGAGED for that evening of THURSDAY, the 23rd of March.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD,
ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
GRAND OPENING DAY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 18TH,
OF
LINGARD'S
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC
AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION
AND WAX-WORKS,
Which has just furnished
A SEASON OF 15 WEEKS IN CALCUTTA,
Is now on Tour through India, and *en route* for
THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.
Originality, Versatility and Refinement.
Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.
The above place has been refitted and decorated AS A NOVELTY MUSEUM.
In which may be seen
THE GREAT CENTENNIAL CITY,
THE AMERICAN TRADESMAN'S VISION,
THE GRAND CYCLORAMA, GITANA,
THE GIPSY QUEEN.
FORETELLER, PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.
Polite Ushers in attendance, Piano Recitals at intervals.
Prices of Admission, as follows:—
WEEK DAYS.
General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Children under 12 years half-price.
Tram pass the door. See future Advertisements.

POPULAR
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.
For the relief of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 10 only.

COMPOUND
GLYCERINE THROAT JUJUBES.
Composed chiefly of Glycerine, Tanin and Cayne; most effective in Sore Throat, Husky Voice, Hoarseness, Cold, Cough, and other affections of the Throat. As. 12 only.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
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ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500
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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
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FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
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BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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CROFT, MODY & CO.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.
T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.
T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,
A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy imported for the first time in India,
At Rs. **120-0-0** per dozen Quarts.
T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes),
At Rs. 48-0-0 per dozen Quarts.
APPLY TO
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OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
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WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.
THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.
Samples free by return of Post.

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LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo treet, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay
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PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.
PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.
STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant (" *Turnera Aphrodisiaca* "), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.
Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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"PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
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Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."
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For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Concert, Y. M. C. Association, 9 p.m.
"Wilson Philological Lecture," University Library, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—City of Dundee (s), from Karachi; Glenrich (s), Rangoon; and Earl of Shaftesbury (s), New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—St. Gibs (s), for Marseilles; Pembridge (s), Hamburg; Edenbridge (s), Antwerp, &c.; and Bisagno (s), China, &c.

POLO.—There will be a practice game, to-day, at 5 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ponani and Skerryvore entered the dock yesterday; and the s.s. Nayanza left it on Saturday and the s.s. La Seyne on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Glenrich entered the dock yesterday and the s.s. Saint Panoras left it on Sunday.

MANECKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,361, the daily average being 155. The total of new patients was 719.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Kadurbhoy Jeewanji, a Borah, has reported to the police, that his house was broken into on Sunday night, and a gold watch and chain, a set of gold buttons, and two gold finger rings, of the collective value of Rs. 485, stolen from a box, which was also forced open.

GUJERATHI LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujerathi, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Dr. Framji Jivanji Patel, L. R. C. P. (London), on "The History of Dentistry, and the Teeth—their Diseases, Prevention, and Remedies." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March	Monte Carlo	K Kaps.
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu.
Valse	Thine for Ever	F Rose.
Transcription over	Home, Sweet Home	Nehl.
Selection	Baccaccio	Suppe.
Ulan Call		Ellenberg.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March	H. M. S. Camperdown	Clode.
Overture	The King's Lieutenant	Titl.
Gavotte	Charming	Boggetti.
Ballet Music	Gustave III., Act 5	Auber.
Valse	L'Eloite Polaire	Waldteufel.
Lancers	Her Majesty's	Solomon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Inspector Tighe, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, charged Luximon Dhondoo, an old offender, with theft of pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 200, the property of Ballaji Juggannath, residing at Lohar Chawl. On Sunday afternoon, at 4 p.m., the accused entered the house of the complainant, and, removing the clothes, ran away. Just as he was leaving the house, he was seen by the brother of the complainant, who shouted out "thief, thief," and the police sepoy, doing duty on the road, arrested the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused, who also admitted seven previous convictions, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST TINDALS.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mynn charged one Shewa, tindal of a coal barge No. 3,618; Mahomed Ahmed, tindal of a steam-launch; and two Mahomedan kalassees, with criminal breach of trust as carriers in respect of a quantity of coal, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar, a dealer in coal. The barge of the first accused was engaged to land coal from a steamer lying in the harbour, and while bringing the load of coal to the Bunder, the first accused, with the assistance of the third and the fourth, removed the above quantity of coal into the steam-launch of the second accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced each of them to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

WRECKS AT SEA.—A correspondent writes from Bushire:—On arrival of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Co.'s s. s. Calder, at Bunder Abbas, on the 27th of February, Captain Lockyer reported having run into a gale on the 23rd in Latitude, 21·15 N. longitude 65·50 E., which lasted for eleven hours, the wind shifting suddenly from north-east to south-west, with hard rain, squalls, and a high sea, and on the 25th of February in latitude 23·44 N. longitude 60·56 E a boat was sighted, bottom up. The boat was picked up which proved to be a fishing boat with the stump of the mast left, and some old clothes wrapped around one of the thwarts. She had probably been blown away from land and capsized in the gale. Captain Lockyer has handed her over to Major Talbot, Political Resident at Bushire, for further inquiries.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Constable Good charged Leofros, a Sidee seaman, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, at Falkland Road. On Sunday evening, whilst the accused was under the influence of liquor, he struck Abdul Rajub, who keeps a tea and coffee shop, at Falkland Road. Abdul remonstrated with the accused, who got wild and smashed the window glasses of the shop. The complainant tried to seize the accused, who became quite unruly and broke a number of cups and saucers that were in the shop. The police then arrived on the scene and arrested the accused, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, adding that, on the contrary, he was assaulted by some people. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, and ordered that Rs. 7 be given out of the fine, if paid to Abdul as compensation for the damage done to him, in consequence of the accused breaking his articles.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day, at 4-30 p.m. The business on the agenda paper is as follows:—The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. Drs. Khursetji Pestonji Boyce, Bapooji Pestonji Nariel-vala, and Bezonji Navrosji Horsedealer will be elected members; and Drs. Rustomjee Dadabhai Moda, Navroji Burjorji Lam, Kaikhosru Rustomji Bahadurji, Sorabji Dorabji Kamdin, and Poput Prabhuram Vaidya will be proposed members of the Society. The president, Dr. R. N. Khory, will propose the following amendment in bye-law 13: For the words "the unanimous consent," substitute the words "a majority of four-fifths." Notes of two cases of Remittent fever—from Dr. M. H. Bhatawadekar. The president will read the following papers: Notes, by Mr. Ringrow (the House Surgeon), of cases in Sir D. Petit Hospital in whom Amputation of the Cervix was performed for (*a*) Cancer of the Cervix and (*b*) Elongation of the Cervix. Notes, by Mr. Ringrow, of a case of a Tumour of the anterior wall of the uterus: operation. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Society by the secretaries.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Esplanade police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, charged Azgarali Fakir with having in his possession, and Jallal Jilloo with selling opium without a license from the Collector of Customs. The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of certain information received Mr. Rustom went to a house in Vithalwady on the morning of the 11th instant, with some other persons, He had given a marked rupee to one of those persons and had directed him to purchase opium from the second accused. Mr. Rustom stood at some distance from the place near the house of the accused. The man sent to purchase the opium returned and informed Mr. Rustom that he could buy it from the accused. The Chief Inspector thereupon proceeded to the house, the door of the front room of which was fastened. The accused did not open the door for some time, and after keeping the officers waiting for several minutes, he opened the door and asked what they wanted. Mr. Rustom and some of his sub-inspectors then commenced searching for the opium which was supposed to have been concealed there. However much they searched, they could not find any opium in the room, but Mr. Rustom arrested the accused under a warrant for apprehension issued by the Collector. The accused made a statement to the effect that he had sold a quantity of opium some four or five days ago. He had also implicated the first accused. The first accused was, thereupon arrested on a charge of having in his possession opium without a license. The accused pleaded guilty, and his Worship, convicting them, sentenced them to pay a fine Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 respectively. The Magistrate further ordered that the opium should be confiscated and handed over to the Collector.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

THE CATTLE TRESPASS ACT.

IMPERATRIX VS. HANMANTACHARI BIN KRISTACHARI AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. A. R. Bonus, District Magistrate of Dharwar, of the proceedings of Mr. Hari Ramchandra Takle, First-class Magistrate of Gadag, who convicted the two accused of rescuing cattle after seizure from persons taking them to the pound, and fined the first accused rupees ten, and the second accused rupees two; in default each twenty days' rigorous imprisonment. The District Magistrate said the circumstances warranting the reversal of the conviction and sentence passed in the case were these. To constitute an offence under Section 24 of Cattle Trespass Act, two points should be proved, "Were the cattle seized by the complainant liable to be seized under the Act?" and "Did the accused *forcibly* rescue them?" There was no evidence to prove the first point at issue, and consequently the offence under Section 24 had not been proved. The complainant had not been examined in presence of the accused, an omission which deprived the accused of the opportunity of cross-examining him, and which is not in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, Section 244. Mr. Bonus, therefore, considered that there had been a failure of justice in the case, and he recommended the High Court to reverse the conviction and sentence.

Their Lordships, for the reasons given by the District Magistrate, reversed the conviction and sentence, ordering the fines, if paid, to be refunded.

FEARFULLY MUTILATING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

IMPERATRIX VS MAHADU BIN BAHIRU.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Ahmadnagar, who, in December last, convicted him of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a razor and sentenced him to transportation for seven years.

The accused, a barber by profession, who was for same time employed in the First Grenadier Regiment, was charged with having with a razor cut off the nose and upper lip of his mother-in-law Chima. The complainant stated that, on the 17th October last, the accused came into her house and was laying violent hands on her grandson, a boy of three or four years of age, when she interposed, and that then in a passion he caught hold of her hair and cut off her nose and upper lip. The accused was seen coming out of the home with a bloody razor in his hand, and Chima was seen lying senseless on the ground in a pool of blood. The accused was persued and overtaken at a distance of about two miles from the village. He was brought back to the chaodi where he admitted the crime and took the patel and others to a prickly-pear hedge by the roadside into which he had thrown the razor. The next day he made a statement before the Second-class Magistrate, saying that the woman Chima had provoked him, and even gone so far as to slap him in the face, and that he was besides himself with passion when he cut her with the razor. Before the Committing Magistrate he said that his statement had been made under the influence of liquor administered to him by the patel, and that there was no truth whatever in it. It was in evidence that the accused was a violent man, and that on two previous occasions he made the old woman give him ornaments, and had threatened to kill her or her son if she did not accede to his demands. There was no evidence of any provocation given to accused. Chima said that he caught hold of the little boy before she spoke to him. Accused appeared to be a ganja-smoker. But that was no excuse, said the Sessions Judge, for so brutal a deed. The old woman was fearfully mutilated, her nose and upper lip having been completely cut off. This was eminently a case, the Sessions Judge remarked, in which a severe punishment should be awarded; and the accused was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

THE "ROYAL POLYTECHNIC" IN BOMBAY.

IN the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Southwell and Austin, on Saturday, Mr. Lingard, who is well-known as a popular entertainer, will open a polytechnic exhibition which he is conveying to Chicago. The exhibition had just concluded a fifteen weeks' stay in Calcutta where it has been highly popular. The *Englishman* describing the exhibition, while in Calcutta wrote:—Mr. Lingard's show is a "palace of amusements, where half-an-hour or more may be pleasantly and profitably passed, and on Saturday last many hundreds of visitors must have paid the modest entrance fee, which is a preliminary to seeing the curious collection of pictures, mechanical inventions, and war works. All day people were going in and coming out, but in the evening after dinner, when the hall was brilliantly lighted with gas, seemed to be the most popular hour, and the place was then thronged. Beginning at the left hand side of the entrance, the visitor is first shown "The grand Cyclorama," a succession of striking views powerfully magnified, which convey a life-like idea of the scenes depicted. There are the Battle of Sedan, a Ship on fire at sea, a Winter scene in the Crimea, Raids by Americans, Indians, and many others, all of which are admirable as works of art, and well repay a careful inspection. Next comes a still more interesting collection of six views representing scenes in the lives of Kelly Gang. Those who remember something of the history of these desperate marauders will recollect the employment of the Queensland trackers, who successfully followed the Kelly's to a farm house, and the final scene there when the house was set on fire, one of the Kelly's killed and the other shot through the legs and captured. These scenes are vividly represented, concluding with the execution of Ned Kelly. Opposite these views are the wax-works, and the first to catch the eye is the model of Ned Kelly himself. The model gives the idea of a stalwart bushranger, who was intended for better things, and a better fate. Here too, we have Deeming, the murderer. The model gives the idea of a cunning and secretive, but not a powerful man, whose purposes it would be difficult to fathom. Turning to the other exhibits by far the most striking is "The Centennial City," which is probably the most elaborate and intricate piece of mechanism ever put together. As a mere picture model it would be a wonderful work of art, the details of a large city—the houses, churches, mills, streets, and railways—are all so beautifully proportioned and well laid out, with the sea in the foreground and the hills in perspective at the back. But when the machinery is set in motion, and the trains and wagons begin to run, the men to walk, the mills to turn, the flags to flutter, and the ships in the harbour to plunge through the water, the picture lives, and wonder grows at the skill which could combine so many different movements. There are many other mechanical exhibits, the largest and most curious being the "Tradesman's Vision," in which a large number of men, working at twenty different trades are represented. Many Rajas would give a large sum to be able to decorate their palaces with some of these curiosities. The rest of the show consists of pictures and models on a smaller scale, and some curious electric appliances, including mechanical models worked by a small battery. Music is played at short intervals to enliven the proceedings, and when the entrance fee has been paid there are no additional charges.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

9-40 a.m.—Children's Service and Address by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
8 p.m.—Compline and (Choral). Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.

THE capacity of batrachian and allied types to withstand intense cold has recently been made the subject of investigation by Knauth, who conducted his experiments with affirmative results. The animals, however, showed no signs of life until a few minutes after the frost, which extended to the vitals, had been thoroughly thawed out, and they died almost immediately after awaking. This confirms the assertion made by many observers in localities in which frogs are exceptionally plentiful, that an immense destruction of frog-life ensues whenever prematurely warm weather in March thaws out the animals, only to subject them to another spell of sharp frost. It has long been known that frogs' eggs are protected from cold by a slimy envelope, and Bratuschek, who has been devoting his attention to this phenomenon, now tells us that this envelope permits the entrance of warm rays, but hinders the radiation of warmth. These eggs are sometimes found undigested in the excrement of birds, which have eaten female frogs in autumn, and Bratuschek has recently found them in the droppings of buzzards.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ELECTION OF DEANS AND SYNDICS.

MEETINGS of the various Faculties of the University Senate were held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing Deans and Syndics.

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

At the meeting of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Mr. T. D. Little, M.I.C.E., was elected Dean in Civil Engineering for the ensuing year, being proposed by Dr. T. Cooke and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., and also by Rev. Fr. Dreckmann and Mr. K. D. Naegaumvala.

For the election of two Syndics the following proposals were before the meeting:—

The Rev. Fr. Dreckmann and Mr. N. A. Moos had proposed Professor S. Cooke, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., as a Syndic in Civil Engineering for the ensuing year.

Messrs. N. A. Moos and S. V. Sukthankar had proposed Mr. Hurichand Sadashivji, A.M.I.C.E., as a Syndic in Civil Engineering for the ensuing year.

Dr. T. Cooke and Mr. T. D. Little (also Khan Bahadur Bomanji Sorabji and Mr. K. D. Naegaumvala) had proposed Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, M.A., C.E., as a Syndic in Civil Engineering for the ensuing year.

There being three candidates for two offices the election was conducted by ballot, and the Registrar declared that Professor S. Cooke and Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave were elected Syndics in Civil Engineering, for the ensuing year.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

There were five candidates for four offices of Syndics.

Dr. T. Cooke and Mr. K. D. Naegaumvala had proposed the Rev. Fr. Dreckmann as a Syndic in Arts for the ensuing year to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.

Mr. James Jardine and Prof. R. D. Sethna had proposed Mr. R. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B., as a Syndic in Arts for the ensuing year.

Mr. V. A. Modak and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar had proposed Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, B.Sc., B.A., as a Syndic in Arts for the ensuing year.

Mr. M. J. Talyarkhan and Mr. R. M. Sayani had proposed the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, C.S., as a Syndic in Arts for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Fr. Dreckmann and Prof. J. T. Hathornthwaite had proposed Mr. Principal R. G. Oxenham, M.A., as a Syndic in Arts for the ensuing year.

The result of the ballot was declared, and Mr. Justice Candy receiving the smallest number of votes the other four candidates were elected Syndics in Arts for the ensuing year.

FACULTY OF LAW.

On the motion of Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, seconded by Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B., was elected as Dean in Law for the ensuing year.

And on the motion of Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtiker seconded by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., was elected a Syndic in Law for the ensuing year.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

As proposed by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna (also by Dr. T. S. Weir and Dr. A. P. Cama) Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Waters, L. R. C. S; L. R. C. P. E., was elected Dean in Medicine for the ensuing year.

For two seats of Syndics there were three candidates: (1) Brigade-Surgeon Lieut-Colonel W. Gray and Dr. T. B. Nariman had proposed Surgeon-Major R. Manser, M.R.C.S., M.D., as Syndic in Medicine for the ensuing year.

Drs. D. A. de Monte and L. P. Gomes (also Drs. Shantaram Vithal and A. G. Viegas) had proposed Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee as a Syndic in Medicine for the ensuing year. Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar and Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee had proposed Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar as a Syndic in Medicine for the ensuing year.

The result of the balloting was that the last two candidates, namely, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar were elected Syndics in Medicine for the ensuing year.

CORDITE AT KIRKEE.

As stated some time ago, experimental factories on a small scale only for the manufacture of cordite will first be established at Ishapur on the Hooghly and at Kirkee. The idea of manufacturing the explosive in the hills, so as to avoid the risk of handling gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine in a tropical climate, has been abandoned, the *Pioneer* is informed. The cost of the carriage of materials to hill stations would be prohibitive, not to mention the difficulty of securing an ample water-supply. Ishapur and Kirkee are well placed as regards communications, and the fact that gunpowder factories are already at work there, is an important consideration as tending to keep down expenditure. The two principal constituents of cordite are nitro-glycerine and gun cotton, and these must be made in India, and not imported, if the new smokeless powder is to be produced independently of help from Europe. In the manufacture of these an atmospheric temperature of about 60° Fahrenheit is required, "plus" a large supply of clean and very cold water. It is obvious that in the plains these conditions cannot be obtained without recourse to refrigerating apparatus. The first idea was to cool the rooms in the factories by means of a dry air refrigerating machine and the water by an ordinary ice-making machine on the ammonia principle. But there were objections to this on the score that the men would suffer in health by the extremes of temperature to which they would be subjected. Science comes to the rescue at once. Instead of icy cold air being blown into the rooms, they can be kept cool by the circulation through pipes of a stream of water just above freezing point, while the vessels containing the explosive mixtures can have "jackets" on a similar principle. This will probably give even greater safety than would be possible under the conditions first proposed. One other difficulty to be met is connected with the "flow" of nitro-glycerine in course of manufacture. It is necessary, we learn, that there should be a considerable difference of level between the various buildings, in order that the dangerous fluid may, by force of gravity, pass from one chamber to another without being conveyed by the hands of the workmen. A mechanical scheme has been worked out which will, it is believed, meet this particular difficulty, and it will be tried at Ishapur, where the river bank is on a dead level. In first discussing the prospect's of cordite in India, continues our contemporay, we expressed the fear that excessive expenditure might be incurred without any certain guarantee having been obtained of success: but, as was explained some time ago, the Government are advancing very cautiously indeed. Not until the small experimental factories have justified their existence, will they be extended, and their output increased. The Ordnance Officers sent to England to acquaint themselves with the details of manufatures have consulted with eminent expert and chemists, and the joint conclusion arrived at is that the explosive can be safely made in a tropical climate, and be equal in every way to that produced in Europe. It may be incident to mentioned that the black gunpowder made in India is slightly superior to that imported from England, besides being 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper to the country. The saving on cordite may not be as great, but it is important to remember that the Army will be independent of England for its supply of ammunition in case of a great war. There will be no anxiety about the arrival of shipments from home: the Indian factories will be self-contained and will eventually be on a scale that will make failure of warlike supplies impossible. When Ishapur and Kirkee have shown that cordite can be safely manufactured, the time will be ripe for building a factory to provide abundance of gun-cotton for each place, and the location of this central factory will have to be decided upon. Meanwhile the gun-cotton will be imported from England, to enable the experiments to be carried out without delay. As to the merits of cordite, it is said to have established its claims as a smokeless powder of the first-class, and to compare favourably with the compositions adopted by Continental Powers. It has certainly given excellent results with the magazine-rifle and quick-firing field guns. It has stood severe climatic tests in India, both of heat and cold, and when the soldier has become familiar with it, he will doubtless see how great an improvement it is on the old black powder. The progress of its manufacture out here will be watched with great interest, and it is satisfactory to know that those who are most deeply concerned in its future, are sanguine of the success of the Ishapur and Kirkee factories.

IT is not in France alone that people see spies in every inoffensive stranger. The mania seems to have spread to Germany. The other day in Strasburg a man was seen looking at the street lamps, and finding his way from one to the other by means of a little plan which he carried in his hand. He was promptly arrested by a patrol, who impounded the suspicious-looking document. It was in vain that the man protested that he had been newly engaged in the service of the Gas Company, and that he was merely inspecting the public lamps. He was placed in the cells while inquiries were made about him. After some hours had elapsed and the inquiries had proved satisfactory, he was released without a word of apology, and even then he was not allowed to take his precious plan. This was left on the following day at the Gas Company's head office. Englishmen who go about with pencil and note-book or sketch-book on the Continent will do well to take heed of little warnings of this kind.

THE Supplementary Estimates for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments amount to £538,605 for the Civil Services and £189,000 for the Revenue Department—in all, £727,605.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS.

AT Thursday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Griffith Evans read the question proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan, regarding the amenability of military officers to be sued for debts under Rs. 400, and the conflicting rulings of the Calcutta High Court and the Chief Court of the Punjab on the subject.

General Brackenbury, in replying, said: "Until notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan's question was received, the Government of India had not heard of the decision of the Punjab Chief Court referred to by the Hon. Member, as it had not up to that time been published in the *Punjab Record*, or any other recognised law report received by the Government. But the Government of India had reason to believe that the same view as that taken by the Punjab Chief Court was acted upon at Bombay, and were aware of the Full Bench ruling of the Calcutta High Court, reported in I. L. R., 18 Cal., 372, to which the Hon'ble Member has also referred. The question is one of construction of the Army (Annual) Act, which is an Act of the Imperial Legislature. This is a matter entirely for the Courts, and it may be hoped that a future Army (Annual) Act will place the intention of Parliament beyond doubt. The Government of India have already called the attention of the Secretary of State to the doubt which has arisen as to the meaning of the Act, and will now forward to him the decision of the Chief Court of the Punjab, Mr. Rattingan's question, and this answer.

The Hon'ble Palli Chantsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E., then put the following three questions:—

(1) "I observe that within the last twelve years there has been a surplus of Rs. 1,13,39,000 in eight years, and a deficit of Rs. 52,97,000 in four years, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 60,42,000. Will the Government of India be pleased to explain how the net surplus has been spent, and what portion of it is included in the cash balance at the end of 1892-93?* (2) Will the Government of India be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Europeans (excluding Eurasians) employed in each province and each department, excepting the Military, distinguishing Covenanted from Uncovenanted officers; giving also the aggregate amount of salaries drawn by them in a year, say, 1891-92, salaries being arranged, if possible, in the following groups, *i. e.*, number drawing Rs. 200 and less; over Rs. 200 and up to Rs. 400; over Rs. 400 and up to Rs. 600; over Rs. 600 and up to Rs. 800; over Rs. 800 and up to Rs. 1,000; from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500; from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000; from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000; and from Rs. 3,000 upwards? (3) Will the Government of India be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the extent to which the Land Improvement Act has been availed of during the last five years, and the amount of bad debts, if any, which have had to be written off as irrecoverable; with any explanation that may exist as to why the Act has not been more largely availed of?

Replying to the first question Sir David Barbour said:—In addition to the money required to meet the ordinary expenditure, the Government of India find funds for the construction of railways and canals, and for loans to municipalities, agriculturists and others. The bulk of the expenditure on the construction of canals and railways, and the disbursements on account of loans, are not charged against revenue, and do not affect the surplus or deficit of the year. Funds for such purposes are ordinarily provided by borrowing; but when there is a surplus of revenue over expenditure in any year, the cash balance is increased by the amount of that surplus, and the sums that must be borrowed for the public service are correspondingly reduced. Such reductions in the amounts to be borrowed keep down the charge for interest in future years. Briefly, therefore, the answer to the first portion of the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Chantsal Rao is that the net surplus of the last twelve years has been used in diminution of borrowing by the Government of India. As the surplus of each year is absorbed in the cash balance, from which funds are drawn as required, it is impossible to say what portion of the net surplus of the last twelve years will remain in the cash balance at the end of 1892-93, but if a net surplus had not accrued during the last twelve years, the Government of India must either have borrowed more money than they have done, or accepted a corresponding reduction in the cash balance

Replying to the second question, Sir David Barbour said: To prepare a table of the nature described by Mr. Chantsal Rao would be a work involving very considerable delay, but it so happens that a similar return was prepared a year ago for presentation to Parliament. I lay on the table the return presented to Parliament, being "a statement of numbers and annual salaries of officers on active service in India on the 31st March 1890." I also lay on the table two statements showing the distribution by provinces of officers (other than Military) included in the return presented to Parliament. Although these tables do not draw all the distinctions which the Hon'ble Member desires, and although the classification of salaries is different from that which he suggests, they give substantially the information he asks for, and I hope it will not be considered necessary to undertake the preparation of an entirely new set of tables.

Sir Philip Hutchins replied to the third question put by the Hon'ble Chantsal Rao, as follows: As requested, a statement has been prepared showing the loans in the several provinces under the Land Improvement Act of 1883 during the five years ending with 1890-91; and also the extent to which the instalments which had become due were remitted in those years. The total advances have risen during these five years from Rs. 4,68,000 to Rs. 8,56,000, or by over 80 per cent. The average remissions amount to Rs. 1,170 per annum, but in the absence of any information as to the instalments which fell due during each year, I cannot tell what proportion of the debts can be regarded as irrecoverable. It is, however, safe to say that there are very few bad debts. I am sorry that I am unable at present to give any later figures. The Hon'ble Member's question does not include the advances made under the cognate Act of 1884, the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The only statistics as yet available for 1891-92 give the two classes of loans in combination, and it is impossible just now to separate them. Moreover, they cover a period of 18 months, and, as they have been taken from the famine reports, they are confined to those provinces which suffered from drought. They have, however, been added to the statement, as they show generally that the two Acts were employed in 1891-92 to an extent hitherto unknown. To make this clear I have had another statement prepared, showing the advances made under the Act of 1884. Taking both Acts together, about 12¾ lakhs represent the average sum advanced per annum, but in 1890-91 the aggregate sum had risen to 20¼ lakhs. But during 1891-92, and the first five months of the following year, a period of 17 months, no less than 48 lakhs were distributed as loans in seven provinces, Madras alone accounting for about 30 lakhs, principally for the construction of wells. I think I may venture to say that similar large advances are likely to be made available again, if required, in times of famine. The Hon'ble Member asks also why the Act has not been more largely availed of. The exact figures given only carry us up to March 1891, or 7¼ years from the date on which the Act came into force. It is true that the Act of 1883 was not an altogether novel measure. It replaced an Act of 1871, but the earlier Act had proved ineffective, and I believe it was condemned by the Famine Commission. After 1883 fresh rules had to be made and promulgated. My hon'ble friend must be well aware that it takes a considerable time for any new set of rules to reach and be understood by illiterate villagers. The extent to which loans can be given is not unlimited; it is bounded by the allotments which our financial position enables us to make to the several provinces. Bearing these facts in mind, the progress made has not been discouraging; and it may reasonably be anticipated that in future every allotment which the Government of India can afford will be fully worked up to. There is reason to believe that some of the original rules were needlessly cumbrous and eleborate, and under them nearly every application had to be referred to some high district official for sanction. Where this was the case they have undergone amendment, and I think I may venture to claim that they are now in every province as simple and elastic as is consistent with proper scrutiny of the security tendered, and with the safety of the public money, for which the Government is responsible to the general taxpayer. The only other explanation which has come to notice of the backwardness of the people to apply for loans under the Act, is their preference for the local money-lender, to whose ways they are habituated, who lives among them, to whom they must resort for loans not covered by either of the Acts, and whose high rate of interest enables him to be more lenient in exacting punctual repayment of his capital. It has been represented too, and I am afraid only too truly, that the acceptance of a State loan often brings on a cultivator the hostility of the money-lender, which he cannot venture to incur. The question of establishing Agricultural Banks, to render the ryots independent of the money-lender, has been carefully considered, but the measure was found fraught with danger to the general taxpayer, and to involve the creation of such enormous establishments as to be quite impracticable.

The Bill amending the law of partition was then considered. The Lieutenant-Governor moved the addition of four sub-sections, his desire being to secure that no sale should take place at an undervaluation. Sir A. Miller, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. Chantsal Rao, and Sir Griffith Evans opposed the amendent, which, on being put to the vote, was lost by 11 to 5. Some amendments proposed by Sir A. Miller were carried *nem. con.*, and the Bill was passed.

The Capital Sentence and the Petit Baronetcy Bills were also, with a few amendments, passed.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose moved for and obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Indian Limitation Act. The main object of the Bill, a small one, was intended for the benefit of judgment-debtors, who will be allowed a month's time to redeem their estates, seized upon executing decrees for arrears of rent, on payment of a bonus, and a year's interest upon the amount claimed. The Bill had received the sanction of the Supreme Goverment. It was ordered to be published.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

* The following table gives the detailed figures alluded to in the Hon'ble Chantsal Rao's first question:—

		Rs.
Surplus—		
1881-82		25,83,737
1882-83		7,06,633
1883-84		13,37,496
1886-87		1,78,427
1888-89		37,018
1889-90		26,12,033
1890-91		36,33,171
1892-93		1,46,690
	Total	1,13,39,105
Deficit—		Rs.
1884-85		3,86,446
1885-86		2,18,91,736
1887-88		20,28,832
1891-92		80,000
	Total	52,97,004
	Net Surplus	60,42,101

The figures for 1892 and 1893 are estimates only.

"DRAGGING INERTNESS AND HIDEBOUND CALLOSITY."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* was sorely exercised just before the departure of the last mail at the apparent apathy of the Opposition in the face of the growing majority of the Government. Writing on the 23rd February, it wrote: If the Unionists are to justify one tithe of their tall talking they must change their present ways, and that at once. To wander round the clubs and lobbies asserting the rottenness of the Bill, but supposing that it must pass its second reading and be thrown out by the Lords—this is not the way to win a battle which they have so long described as vital to the Empire. If the Bill do pass the House of Commons, immense, if not irrevocable, harm will be done to the Unionist position. If, on the other hand, the Unionists will redeem their words, and work with might and main in press and on platform, there is no earthly reason why the Bill should reach the Lords at all. In the face of a strong public feeling strongly expressed, the Government will not dare to curtail the Second Reading Debate as they propose to do. And, the dangers and absurdities of the Bill well driven home throughout the country, that public feeling will not be slow in growing. But if we dawdle grumbling on as at present, we shall come to regret our untimely indolence with sorrow.

The next day it returned to the subject:—There are signs of awakening in the Opposition, but the awakening must be precipitated; it must take place at once, even if it is necessary to roar daily in the ears of the sleepers. The benches of the Opposition this session will not be a bed of roses, but a camp of battle. It is said that the Bill must pass its Second Reading. Well, we admit that this may happen, but the probability, and even the possibility of it, will depend very largely on the present action of the Unionists. The Government has a majority of something like forty, and weeks of infinite value lie between now and the division. For we cannot believe, Mr. Mundella notwithstanding, that this Government of free speech will use the closure like a club. A good deal may happen in a party which is a congeries of parties, each with its individual hobby. The Opposition must fight tooth and nail against the second reading. The Whips must marshal the rank and file with martinet ferocity, and they must be ready for any emergency. The Liberal Unionists and the Tories must work together loyally and sink all minor differences of opinion. What is Welsh Disestablishment or a Registration Bill to the safety, as we think, of England? Cranks and blockheads must be kept severely in leash. It is the misfortune of the Tory party to possess a tail (like that of a Cape sheep, to which the fat of the whole animal determines) of the most dragging inertness and the most hidebound callosity. These laggards must be trained or amputated by the Opposition, which should work in accordance with the wisdom of its leaders—a wisdom, however, which it would be well to prick into activity just now.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MARCH 13.

Monday's observations show a barometric fall except in Sind, Guzerat, and Central Provinces, where the pressure is rising; changes generally are uniform and hence the distribution is little changed. Winds remain easterly in a large part of the country, and Northerly in Bengal, and the only important change is the shift towards the West Gangetic plain, which promises finer weather in Norteern India. The temperature has risen in the North-East of India; it has changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean ranges from eighty-nine in Thayetmyo to sixty in Rawalpindi: it is above normal in Burma; below in all other provinces. The abnormal deficiency being between one degree in Madras and ten degrees in the Central Provinces. The day temperatures are more in Central stations, ten to twenty degress lower than usual. General rain has fallen in Lower Bengal. Scattered showers have fallen in Burma, Central Provinces, West Bengal and the Peninsula. The amounts nowhere exceed one inch.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 12.

10 p.m.	76·0

MONDAY, MARCH 13.

6 a.m.	75·2
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	85·0
4 p.m.	83·1

Two views of the Queen's private chapel at Osborne are published, by permission, in "The Million," together with a

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On FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Medow Street, No. 21, the following goods belonging to a China Merchant, who retires from the business.

The same consisting of Satsooma, and Kanga Flower vases, teasets, cups and saucers, washhand basins and jugs, inlaid wall plates, old blue dinner sets, large size flower vases, ladies' work boxes, curtains, folding fans, also a collection of Bronze Ornaments in varieties.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid as the lots are knocked down, and remainder to be paid and lots cleared away on or before the third day after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, March 14, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF SURPLUS CHINAWARE, CURIOSITIES, WATCHES, MUSICAL BOX, SCREENS, &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. under instructions from Messrs. A. Bhicaji and Co. (at their old shop Apollo Bunder) the following, viz:—Handsome China tea-sets, marble powder boxes, brass engraved and China jars and vases, door and fire screens, pictures, lacquered cabinets, panels, iron safes, ostrich eggs, soap-stone temples, show cup-boards, watches, cane walking sticks, camel hair pattoo cloth, skin rugs, metal helmets, Persian figure tiles, camphorwood trunks, silk umbrellas, old corian figures (antique pieces), Persian carpets, gold embroidered pieces, musical box, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 14, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.

SATURDAY'S market advices by wire were chronicled in our report of that evening's date, and no further telegrams are meantime to hand calling for notice in this column.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,71,575
" " Branches	Inc.	"	2,86,028
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	7,55,088
Government Securities	"	"	1,95,677
Other authorized "	Inc.	"	1
Loans	Dec.	"	13,47,254
Bills Discounted and purchased	"	"	80,138
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	91,759
Cash	"	"	5,89,022

The increase of 5¾ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance last week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, and making the Balance stand at 157½ lakhs, indicates but little actual change in the position of the trade demand for Money as compared with the state of things in the week preceding, though it shows that the current had been running albeit with little force, the other way. The principal change in the items compared above, was in Loans, which had diminished to the extent of 13¼ lakhs, while in Bills Discounted there had been a slight decrease; but on the other hand, withdrawals, to the amount of, 7½ lakhs, had taken place from Private Deposits, which reduced the net falling off in trade requirements to about 6¾ lakhs compared with an increase of some 7¼ lakhs in the previous week. There had been some addition to Government Deposits at the Banks' branches, but this was partly counterbalanced by withdrawals from the head office.

COTTON has been much more active here to-day, in a steady market, but without any change in rates. Exporters have bought 1,100 bales, consisting of 450 Damergaum, at Rs. 257; 250 Julgaum, at Rs 225-7; and 100 each of Broach, at Rs. 268; Bhownugger, at Rs. 249; Akola, at Rs. 250; and Bengal, at Rs. 225; while the Mills have taken 1,750 bales made up of 700 Julgaum, at Rs. 225-8; 500 Khangaum, at Rs. 223¼-38; 400 Nugger, at Rs. 225-8; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 220-28; and 50 Hingunghat, at Rs. 255, per candy.

WHEAT and Seeds have both been steady markets to-day, with a small export business doing in the former, and a moderate business passing in the latter; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,271	bales.
Wheat	14,079	cwts.
Linseed	22,111	"
Rapeseed	6,978	"
Gingelly	7,770	"
Groundnuts	8,714	"
Castorseed	3,111	"
Rice	30,455	"

FREIGHTS are dull. Relets to Continental ports, for immediate shipment, have been given, at 13s. to 12s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE was quiet at opening, at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, with but very few transactions reported, though 1-32d. higher has been obtainable for forward delivery. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 25-32d. has been the rate for ready and forward business; but we have not heard of any Bills being placed for any delivery, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 21/32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5/8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·55¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty steady at a decline of about ½ per cent. in Fours, closing quotations being 105½ for Money, and 105 for Account.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines to-day, the only change which we have to make in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 25 in Hindustan Mill Scrip.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	38 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet left here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay arrived here yesterday afternoon.

PENANG, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here yesterday afternoon.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending March 7, as compared with the statement of February 28, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	February 28. Rs.	A.	P.	March 7. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,59,52,619	8	0	1,67,87,934	11	1
Other Deposits, &c.	5,22,25,614	9	10	4,35,72,159	12	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,44,057	12	3	2,58,727	3	5
Sundries	30,01,866	9	3	30,55,510	14	3
	Rs. 9,65,23,938	7	4	9,45,74,362	9	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	44,13,736	0	0	47,79,548	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	50,17,753	8	0	51,46,353	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,23,33,990	15	2	1,76,63,184	7	3
Credits on do.	1,00,73,072	0	9	1,02,16,887	8	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,42,23,483	2	5	2,49,89,219	3	6
Balances with other Banks	13,70,892	7	11	15,97,550	13	9
Bullion	8,33,721	14	5	10,06,008	11	1
Dead Stock	12,47,122	7	6	12,50,399	2	0
Stamps	10,664	9	2	10,182	9	6
Sundries	20,05,036	5	2	20,46,173	12	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,83,39,898	6	1	1,64,20,876	1	1
Do. at Branches	1,68,55,986	10	9	1,44,42,978	12	7
	Rs. 9,65,23,953	7	4	9,45,74,362	9	1

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to March 7:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,16,940	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,18,374	do.
Other Deposits	26,53,455	Dec.
Post Bills	1,85,331	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,91,412	Inc.
Loans	3,34,193	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,43,815	do.
Mercantile Bills	7,65,736	do.
Cash at Head Office	19,19,022	Dec.
Do. at Branches	22,12,608	do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th March, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via,	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	11	5	21 p.m.	36	56
Teheran	13	2	27 p.m.	..	20
Suez	13	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 13th March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	24	..	3
" Karrachee	..	23	...	2
" Madras	1	11	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MAWDSLEY—GRACE—March 7, at Christ Church, Linnet Lane, Liverpool, by the Rev Robert Irving, M.A., Robert Cargey, fourth son of James Platt Mawdsley, 30, Falkner Square, to Mary Alice, widow of the late Edward N Grace, of Asansol, Bengal.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BEDFORD—March 13, at Colaba, Bombay, Isabella, relict of the late Robert Bedford, aged 73 years and 6 months. Funeral will leave the house at 4-30 this (Tuesday) evening for Sewri. Friends will please accept this intimation. English and New Zealand papers please copy.

KHANDALLA.

DEATH.

McEVOY—March 11, at Khandalla, Dr. William George McEvoy, in his thirty-third year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DURRANS—February 9, at Asansol, the wife of George Arthur Durrans, of a son.
SCOTT—March 4, at Raneegunge, the wife of P W G Scott, Assistant Engineer, E I R, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARSHALL—ROBERTS—February 23, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev J I B Cockin, Mr W Hamilton Marshall, to Miss Emma Creagh Roberts.

DEATH.

OLIVER—March 9, at Kadambadi, Negapatam, Francis Reginald Bennett, only child of Francis G and Kate Oliver, aged 2 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1893.

THE Bengali inhabitants of the unlucky districts bereft of trial by jury by a notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, have been fortunate in finding a warm champion in Lord Stanley of Alderley. That nobleman brought their case before the House of Lords in a speech which Lord Kimberley acknowledged to be an interesting contribution to the discussion of a subject of great importance. Having detailed the circumstances attending the issue of the famous notification, with which we are familiar, his Lordship proceeded to show that the question at issue was begged when the inquiry into the working of the jury system was made to turn on its value as machinery for the repression of crime. He read to their Lordships a passage from a leading article in the *Reis and Rayyet* of Calcutta—a paper not often referred to in this country as an authority on constitutional law—to show that "the inquiry started with an initial mistake—a fundamental misconception of the function of trial by jury. The jury is not a complement to the police; it was not founded originally as an organ for hunting down criminals, but as a safeguard against oppression by the King and his minions—the State and its agents." Such an institution in the opinion of the paper in question—and Lord Stanley of Alderley quoted the passage with approval—is more necessary in India where there is a notoriously corrupt police and a timid people, and it was the truer statesmanship of the past which grafted this beneficent institution of the mother-country on the judicial constitution of Bengal. There is nothing surprising in a Bengali newspaper writing in this strain on the subject; but it is certainly surprising to find this exposition of the matter submitted to the House of Lords with approval by a noble lord who voted for the suspension of the jury system in one part of the United Kingdom on the express ground that juries declined to commit a certain class of criminal cases. That is precisely the ground on which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal put into force certain provisions of the Act of 1862, and suspended jury trial in some of the districts into which it had been introduced. The right of trial by jury had never been extended throughout India, or even throughout the whole of Bengal. Whether it was necessary or expedient to disturb an institution which had worked very much as it was expected to work, and after all did not do very much harm, even if an occasional culprit escaped whipping or hanging, need not be discussed until the Commission now sitting to consider and report on that question has concluded its labours. But the testimony of unbiassed witnesses which Lord Stanley of Alderley has been at the pains to collect certainly tends to show that even in Bengal the jury system was not the utter and unmitigated failure which could alone justify its complete suppression.

We are aware, of course, that trial by jury has not been wholly suppressed even in the restricted area in which it was introduced thirty years ago in Bengal. But the misfortune of the Bengal Government was that the suddenness of the measure and the flourish of trumpets with which it was announced to an unexpectant public, gave rise to a widespread impression that the whole system had been condemned, and was about to be improved off the face of the country. No such sweeping change was contemplated, and nothing of the kind was necessary. What may be advisable is that certain classes of cases in which native juries have the same objection to capital punishment as that which excludes Quakers in England from the jury box in trials for murder, should be withdrawn from the list of cases to be tried by juries. There are districts where the objection to send even the most atrocious villain to his last account is insuperable. In some respects trial by jury has distinct advantages over trial by judge and assessors. District Judges, quoted by his Lordship, have favoured jury trial on the ground that tutored witnesses who would go through their lesson with equanimity before a European, hesitate and break down when they begin to recite their stories before native jurors who are able to detect them at the first word. Sir George Campbell, who was a Judge of the Calcutta High Court before he became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, came ultimately to the conclusion that if provision be made for special cases trial by jury is valuable both to improve and to popularise the administration of justice. He regarded the system as successful in Bengal in his opinion beyond the most sanguine expectations. For exceptional cases of miscarriage he recommended that special remedies should be provided, instead of destroying or suspending the system either in all the districts or in any district. Failures of justice are not peculiar to native juries. Lord Stanley of Alderley was told by an Allahabad Judge that in a particular case the jury acquitted a prisoner against whom the evidence was perfectly clear. The judge afterwards asked the foreman of the jury why the jury acquitted the prisoner in that case. The answer was "Because he was so badly defended!" The jury in that case were all Englishmen. Sir Rivers Thompson held even more strongly than Sir George Campbell that trial by jury worked on the whole well in Bengal. In cases that were tried before him in Sessions Courts he found that as a rule the jurors were anxious to decide according to the justice of the case, and discussed the details with a local knowledge which the judge could not possess. He deprecated any proposal to abolish the system as retrograde, believing that the diffusion of the knowledge of law by having a responsible part in its administration produces more intelligent attachment on the part of the natives to the Government under which they live. Lord Kimberley considered that it would be inconvenient for him to enter into the discussion of the question as he was waiting for the arrival of the despatch of the Government on the subject, then on its way, before coming to any decision. The despatch in question, we learn, states that the Government of India has omitted the mention of the repression of crime as a subject of inquiry by the Commission now sitting.

MESSRS. W. D. BRUCE and J. H. Greathead set forth in *Indian Engineering* a scheme by which they propose to put the East Indian Railway in direct communication with the docks at Kidderpur. Our contemporary gives prominent insertion to the contribution, and illustrates it to make it clearer though it offers no criticism on the proposal from a scientific point of view as might have been expected. We may take it, we presume, that the engineering merits of the proposal are generally approved. But Messrs. Bruce and Greathead do not content themselves with demonstrating how, and in what manner, the work can be effected, but enter into minute calculations as to the benefits which will accrue both to the port and the railway company if their scheme—apparently one with much to recommend it—be carried out. They propose to tunnel the Hooghly in a manner similar to that in which the bed of the Thames is tunneled at Southwark. From the spot where the mail line takes its final curve for Howrah Station the engineers suggest the continuation of the line in the direction of Shalimar wharf, near to which the tunnel to the Kidderpur docks will begin or end. From the entrance of the tunnel on the Kidderpur side the line will, if it ever be constructed, continue straight for seventy-five feet and, curving west, will then descend a gradient of one in seventy for a distance of two thousand seven hundred feet, where it will pass under the Garden-reach Road, at a level of almost forty feet below the Kidderpur dock-sill. From Garden-reach the gradient will stiffen to one in fifty for seven hundred and fifty feet, and will then be carried by an easy curve for a distance of two thousand four hundred feet till the ascending gradient of one in fifty begins, and there continues at one in a hundred till the Shalimar tramway is reached. The tunnel, it is proposed, shall be seventeen feet in diameter internally, and formed of rings or iron segments bolted together by flanges. All the difficulties likely to present themselves during the course of construction; the varying strata through which the work will run, and the appliances necessary for excavation are enumerated. But a demonstration of the ease with which the tunnel can be built and four hundred and twenty thousand pounds expended, will not induce the East Indian Railway Company to embark upon it. They will want to know from whence is to come the *quid pro quo*. The authors of the scheme, which has been three or four years in maturing, go into very minute calculations, and in the absence of anything the friends of opposing interests may have to say there is much in favour of their contentions. The East Indian Railway, which suffers inconvenience and loss of revenue through running over a foreign line, would increase its earnings by the consequent development of traffic. Messrs. Bruce and Greathead submit their scheme to Government, declaring that it will be for them to decide whether it is better to expend this amount on the construction of a tunnel, or to embark on the construction of buildings, which will probably in time involve quite as large an outlay and lead to the abandonment of a large portion of the accommodation at Howrah, without affording any better communication than exists at present between the two banks of the Hooghli in Calcutta. Of course, it may be doubted whether the time has arrived when either shall be carried out, seeing that the Kidderpur docks have not so far been a success.

THE withdrawal by President Cleveland of the Bill for the annexation of Hawaii leaves affairs as they are, but does not restore the *status quo ante*. The American Minister still retains control, and the Sovereign remains in retirement. Meantime comes a pathetic appeal from the heiress to the Hawaiian throne, Princess Kaiulani, who, after pursuing her studies for four years in England, left Liverpool for New York a few days before the last mail. Her idea is to go to Washington to plead her own cause, and in anticipation of her arrival she cabled an appeal to the American people, addressed through the medium of the Press. Four yearsago at the request of the American Minister, she states, she went to England to fit herself for the position which by the constitution of Hawaii she was to inherit. Now, she complains, "Mr. Thurston is at Washington asking you to take away my flag and my throne." Nearly the whole of the American Press has advocated the annexation of the country, but here and there journals are found strongly opposed to it, some of them not hesitating to assert that the chief wire-puller in the annexation party is Mr. Claus Spreckels, the largest stockholder in the Hawaiian Commercial Company, who is certain to net ten million dollars if the island is annexed by the United States. In such circumstances it is no wonder that he and those who will have a share in his profits are particularly anxious that Hawaii shall no longer have a separate existence. The chief argument used by the American journals in favour of the annexation is that if America hesitates England will seize it. But England has nothing to gain by doing so; American interests preponderate. And America is likely to sit down and calculate the cost very carefully before hoisting the star-spangled banner in Honolulu. Nine-tenths of the Island industries are fostered by American capital; while the bulk of its population is Chinese, and America has already had sufficient trouble concerning Chinamen, though it is likely to have more. Then the responsibility of acquiring extra-continental possessions has never commended itself to the American Government; but there can be no doubt that when the trade of the Pacific coast of America shall have been increased by the completion of the Nicaragua Canal it will be desirable that America should have a point of such strategical value in the Pacific as Hawaii. There are many *pros* as well as *cons* to be considered in the matter, and the American President has done well not to hurry in the matter.

SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO GAIKWAR, brother of the ruler of Baroda, has been appointed a member of the committee of the Northbrook Indian Society, now established at the Imperial Institute. The committee is composed partly of gentlemen associated with the old Northbrook Club, and partly of representatives of the Imperial Institute. Shrimant Sampatrao, who has been frequently spoken of as a model student, is about to describe in the pages of the *Indian Magazine and Review* his impressions of the University of Oxford, where he spent two years or more. The first instalment will, we believe, appear in the March number. So bright and careful an observer ought to have something to say of the Oxford life that will not only be interesting to English readers, but useful to young Indians about to commence their career at that famous seat of learning. The *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society considers that the Shri Sayaji Library, which owes its existence to Shrimant Sampatrao, promises to become a most important institution, and that it already reflects the greatest credit on the wise foresight and public spirit of its founder. Attention is called to the three catalogues, one of the books in English, another of the books in Marathi, and a third of the books in Guzerathi, just published in Bombay, as showing how great has been the progress made. There is, we are told, no mention of MSS. in these catalogues. It is much to be hoped that the library will make a speciality of acquiring MSS., more especially of the works (whether in Sanskrit or not) by authors born or resident in this portion of India. Future catalogues might then distinguish between MSS. and printed books, and give the date and place where the latter were printed. The suggesstion will, no doubt, be considered. Cannot the managers, following the plan adopted at free libraries in England, give particulars as to the class and titles of English books most read by native borrowers? Such a return would not only satisfy curiosity but be valuable as a guide to wealthy persons in other parts of India, who may be induced to follow Shrimant Sampatrao's excellent example.

THE Hongkong papers report an extraordinary instance of misplaced confidence, or worse, on the part of the Colonial Treasury. Defalcations in the Treasury were discovered, the amount of which is not stated. Instead of suspending the accountant responsible for the deficit which was revealed, his superior officers allowed him access to the books "in order that he might trace his error." Like a shrewd individual he took the opportunity of destroying the proofs of guilt by throwing the books into the fire. His next step was to decamp. As was, of course, to be expected of a man so cool, and so equal to the emergency, he has never been heard of since, and even if his good luck should forsake him and he fall into the hands of the police it is highly improbable that the Hongkong authorities will be able to convict him on any other charge than that which will cover the destruction of the books. The notice of the Legislative Council is to be drawn to the matter by Mr. Whitehead, the leader of the non-official party in the Chamber, and his colleague Mr. Chater, who will

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The second reading of the Home Rule Bill has again been postponed until the 20th instant.

THE SUEZ CANAL BOARD.

PARIS, MARCH 12.

M. Le Chevalier, a member of the Caisse of the Egyptian Public Debt, has been appointed Director of the Suez Canal Company, in the place of M. de Lesseps.

THE GOLD PINCH IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MARCH 13.

There has been a large influx of gold from the Provincial Cities of the United States, which has greatly improved the position of the Treasury at Washington.

THE JURY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

The Jury Commission will, it is believed, conclude their labours in the course of the current week.

ORDNANCE APPOINTMENTS.

Captain W.E. Donohue and Lieutenants F. Brown, G. Milnes, O. Brown, and W. L. Imrie have been appointed Inspectors of Ordnance and Machinery on the Indian establishment, and are expected to arrive shortly.

THE AMIR'S AGENT AT CALCUTTA.

Mr. Pyne, Superintendent of the Amir's workshops in Kabul, arrived at Calcutta on Sunday. All reports about his having been received by H. E. the Viceroy some days ago and the like are ridiculous. He has a letter from the Amir, which he will deliver in due course.

THE CHAPLAINCY OF MANDALAY.

Rev. W. G. Burroughs has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, during the illness of Archdeacon Noyes.

BRIBING A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

A case is being heard by the Magistrate of Hanthawady, in which a Thugyi is charged with attempting to bribe Mr. Fraser, the Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, by offering him Rs. 1,000. The Thagyi had been removed from one circle to a less lucrative one, and it is alleged that he offered Mr. Fraser money in order to be reinstated in his original circle.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS.

The North-Western Railway Volunteers were inspected on Saturday by Lord Frankfort; the King's Own Borderers, at Mian Mir and Lahore Fort, on Friday; and the Native Cavalry on Saturday.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT SIALKOTE.

A polo tournament commences at Sialkote on Monday. Six teams are entered. First ties will be played at 3-30 p.m., on Monday, between the 9th Bengal Lancers and the 16th Bengal Cavalry; and at 4-30 on the 11th between the Bengal Lancers and 12th Bengal Cavalry. Second ties will be played on Wednesday, the Guides Cavalry and the 18th Bengal Lancers playing with Monday's winners.

FAIR AT BENARES.

Preparations are well in hand for the annual "Burhva Mangal Fair," at Benares, which, commencing on Tuesday night, the 14th instant, will last till Saturday, the 18th.

THE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

The Bishop of Lucknow is expected at Benares shortly. The Bishop preaches at St. Mary's Church next Sunday, and also holds a Confirmation service during the visit.

NO NEWS FROM THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

No communication from the Amir had been received by the Foreign Office up to this morning.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

As the Budget is to be laid before the Legislative Council on the 23rd at 11 o'clock it will not be published till the morning of the 24th instant.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT.

The rules for making appointments under the Indian Councils Act will probably appear in next Saturday's *Gazette*.

THE ALLEGED THEFT OF AMMUNITION.

The reported theft of a large quantity of ammunition from a train between Howrah and Allahabad had no foundation. The story gained currency owing to a mistake made in the counting at Allahabad.

THE PERSIAN GULF STAFF.

Surgeon-Major M. Gibs, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf.

RAILWAY INSPECTION.

Mr. O. Callaghan, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department; Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer, State Railway; and Mr. Roberson, Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway; left Calcutta on Friday evening on a visit of inspection to the Burrakur Iron Works and the East Indian Railway Workshops at Jamalpore.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 13.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan continued to-day, and in reply to Mr. Eardley Norton she said she could not account for the fact of Archer and Braganza having sworn that she was of a good and virtuous character, seeing that she did not know either of these men. With regard to Mehdi Hassan's letter to Sir Salar Jung, she admitted that it was a ridiculous letter and capable of the construction placed upon it in an evilly disposed mind. She had, she said, a mole on her left knee, but could not tell how Braganza was acquainted with that fact. With regard to Rajah Rampal Singh she thought he must be mad to have come into the witness-box and sworn as he did against witness. She further asserted that several of the witnesses against her had been bribed, but that was an inference. Sarwar Jung was her husband's enemy, and she believed he got up the Salar Jung Bribery Case against Mehdi Hassan. She knew of nothing beyond that before the publication of the pamphlet. She admitted using her influence in getting her husband to restore Mr. Rudra's sunnud, but absolutely denied any impropriety. At the termination of the examination Mr. Rudra offered himself as a witness on the point which personally concerned him, but Mr. Norton stating they were bound by witness's answers, it was considered unnecessary. The whole of the evidence has now been recorded, and on Thursday Mr. Norton will commence to address the Court. Mr. Inverarity will close the case for the prosecution.

A BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

More heavy rain has fallen on the Coonoor Ghaut, washing away a new bridge just about to be opened.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 24.

RESTORED TO THE PIGSKIN.

Those three very spic and span young jockeys, Thomas Loates, J. Calder, and A. White—horsemen with large reputations and still larger fortunes—are to be allowed the opportunity of riding again during the flat-racing season which will be inaugurated at Lincoln next month. For some time past the autocrats of the race-course, more commonly called the Stewards of the Jockey Club, have denied this trio the privilege of publicly proving their capacity in the pigskin. No doubt the powers that be had good grounds for the action they took, but it is felt that all punishments should be finite, and accordingly jockeys' licences have been restored to the three I have named. I just want you for a moment to consider a few ideas which occur to me in connection with this subject. Neither Calder, T. Loates, nor White has ridden in a race in public during two seasons—those of 1891 and 1892. In 1890 Calder enjoyed 355 mounts, 63 of which proved winning rides. Now the rules of racing tell us that in the absence of special agreements the fee to a winning jockey shall be £5 5s. and to a losing jockey £3 3s., and no further charges shall be made unless the jockey be requested to leave home and then his travelling and other expenses are refunded on a liberal scale. Reckoning then, on this basis, which I think is perfectly fair, Calder's income in 1890 was 1,191 guineas. Presuming that he would at least meet with the same amount of patronage and custom in 1891 and 1892, the loss of his licence during those years means a loss to him of at least 2,382 guineas. In 1890 Tom Loates's income calculated on the same plan would be 2,270 guineas and his proportionate loss for the two seasons 4,540 guineas, while White's earnings in 1890 were 872 guineas and his loss 1,744 guineas. Of course, these figures can only represent the aggregate result of fees. It is impossible to in any way assess the money which the three have missed in the way of retainers for race riding, in the shape of presents, and still more as proceeds of bets. The youngest of the trio, White, spoken of by his familiars as "Tiny," is reputed to be the richest jockey at Newmarket. And yet he is but 24. Calder and Tom Loates will only be 26 this autumn, and yet they are credited with possessing large fortunes. I don't suppose that Calder troubles himself about the missing 2,382 guineas, that Tom Loates bothers about the 4,540 guineas that have not been placed to his account, or that White is disturbed over the 1,744 guineas which might have been his.

THE PAYMENT OF JOCKEYS.

My object in introducing this rather unpleasant topic is not to throw mud. It is to draw attention to the opulence of jockeys and to the really handsome fees they are paid. A jockey of skill and reputation is assured of an income rivalling a judge or a bishop. It was not always so. Time was when jockeys were the servants of their masters, and were treated as such. Time was when a jockey who had ridden the winners of the Two Thousand, the One Thousand, and the Newmarket Stakes for the Duke of Grafton, was summoned to the apartments of his Grace's brother, who, "In the Duke's name," presented the rider with "two new £5 notes on the Bank at Bury St. Edmunds," and begged him to take care of them. Time was when jockeys were content with such treatment. Time was when jockeys used to ride over Newmarket Heath with a light saddle tied round their loins, in their top boots and breeches, carrying their own saddles to the scales, and saddling their horses. Now-a-days jockeys expect very handsome presents, and moreover, get them. They ride on to the course in carriages. They dress in the height of fashion, and keep valets. They are waited upon in every way, and I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, they are both physically and mentally the worse for it. I do not blame a jockey for pocketing all the money that comes to his hands in a legitimate manner. He is not at fault. Moreover I am free to admit that any man is worth the price he can obtain in the open market for his services. Still, I think the present system bad, and I decidedly believe that the jockey is remunerated much too liberally—especially as compared with the rewards which fall to the lot of the professional cricketer, who, in my judgment, is most underpaid.

THE WAGES OF CRICKETERS.

Let me unburden myself of a few facts. Contrast with the jockey's fees, retainers, honorariums, presents, and travelling expenses, the salaries paid to professional cricketers of good position. You don't hear of any professional batsman or any crack bowler being one of the richest men in Nottingham, Sheffield, Manchester, or Taunton. Professional cricketers do not employ valets, and are not spoiled by their masters. A professional—a man of undoubted reputation in the field—has practically to make his year's income in three months—June, July, and August—unless he is so fortunate as to secure some lucrative appointment as a coach, or unless he joins a combination for the purpose of visiting the colonies. In counties where no club and ground staff exists, the batsman, the bowler, and the wicket-keeper can only rely upon his county matches, and he cannot even be sure of being selected for them if he be either out of form or unfortunate. As a rule a player is paid £5 for each three days' county match. In some shires—but not all, this fee is increased to £6 if he happens to be on the winning side. And if he be extraordinarily successful the majority of executives reward him with talent money, which generally takes the shape of £1 for every 50 runs and special allowances for bowling feats and smart wicket-keeping or brilliant fielding. Thus the cricketer has generally to work for three days to earn £5, an altogether insignificant sum to a jockey. In counties where there is a club and ground—as at Manchester—the player has often a weekly salary in addition to these payments. A certain number of professionals are attached to the staff of the Marylebone Club at Lord's, and these generally receive 50s. per week through the season, in addition to other emoluments. The very best players who are selected for the representative contests of the campaign—such as Gentlemen and Players, and say England and Australia when the Colonists are with us—are rewarded with £10 a-piece for such engagements.

A CRICKETER'S REWARDS.

Again let us imagine that some pitched battle between two great rival elevens has aroused the very utmost of enthusiasm. A pair of batsmen have defied all attempts to dislodge them. They have treated the opposing bowlers in the most cavalier fashion. They have demoralised the outfield and gained a gallant victory. Or on the other hand let us assume that two bowlers have delivered over after over with such deadly precision that a strong run-getting team has been utterly routed, like a handful of Arabs before two Gatling guns. What then? Why some supporter of the game suggests a collection, and round the ground they go—accepting all coins and dividing the proceeds between the heroes. 'Tis seldom that this undignified proceeding results in a very handsome sum. When Surrey met the Australians at Kennington Oval in July, 1886, Maurice Read scored 186, and Bobby Abel 144. The collection then amounted to £68 4s. But after all what is this sum compared with that great achievement? I say it is inadequate and the result of an undignified appeal, which differs little from begging. And we must remember, too, that in the majority of cases the professional cricketer has to pay his own travelling expenses, which are very often a considerable item. Not only is the cricketer underpaid compared with the jockey, but his gross earnings do not contrast favourably with those of the football professional, the "eminent" pugilist, and the American baseball artist. The footballer has a season of eight months, and often enough receives £5 per week. Indeed, this is not all, for I have known professionals who have had this salary and been presented with a handsome bonus of £50 or £60 in a lump sum for signing an agreement, and that prior to the commencement of the campaign. Indeed, considering the class of men who are football professionals. I think that as a whole they are treated most handsomely. The same remarks apply to baseballers—and as to "pugilists"—if they be even no more than "feather-pillow" fighters—they deal in thousands and never less than hundreds of pounds at a time. I remember Lord Harris being interviewed some years ago in a popular London daily newspaper, and he emphatically declared that he thought the cricketer was underpaid. That has always been my own opinion.

PAID TO BE HONEST.

He is a fortunate cricketer, who after years of faithful service, is awarded a benefit match which realises say £1,000. Barlow, Pilling, and Watson were each presented with a sum amounting to four figures, and George Ulyett secured about £900, but these are exceptional cases. Presents of £1,000 are by no means unheard of in connection with the life of a jockey. I agree much with William Day, who writes on this topic in the following terms:—"Indeed, for my part, I see no reason why even an old and valued jockey, much less a mere lad, should be paid so much in excess of his real deserts, he takes no trouble, has no anxiety, never probably having seen the animal he rides until a few minutes before the start, and in a few minutes afterwards is presented with £1,000 or even double that amount for riding, be it ever so badly. Some may, and I know do say, that such sums are given to encourage acts of honesty, and that smaller payments would have a contrary effect at a subsequent period. Now the truth is, that whatever power a jockey may possess, or however, brilliantly he may exercise it, so long as he receives the regulation fee, he is well and fairly paid for his services, and I should have little faith in the honesty of a jockey whose moral rectitude 'stood on such slippery ground' as the expectation of gratuitious and in reality unearned money." I do not see why a jockey should be bribed to be honest any more than a professional cricketer or a football player. So long as we can keep cricket and football pure from the contamination of gambling, so long will there be no necessity to bribe the player. Because the cricketer is transparently honest and invariably does the utmost for his own side he ought to be the more highly valued.

"SYNDICATING" A PUGILIST.

I have already alluded to fighting men. I desire to refer to them some more. Charles Mitchell is now in America with Mr. "Abington" Baird as his tutelary deity and financial sponsor for the express purpose of fighting Jas. Corbett. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Corbett, it is stated, are to meet in December, the stakes to be contested for amounting to such an enormous sum as £10,000. One is tempted to think that we are verily approaching the age of the apotheosis of the pugilist. I see from a Chicago Sunday newspaper that the Corbett Theatrical and Pavilion Company has been formed. The company are building a large and elegantly appointed theatre, to remain open during the World's Fair, and Corbett is to be the magnet to attract people. Corbett is to appear in every performance and engage in friendly "bouts." Indeed, the newspaper says:—"Manager Brady has five companies on the road, and they will alternate in the playhouse with dramas especially suited for Corbett, who will act as well as spar. Manager Brady is expected to furnish good support for the champion, and a fetching style of drama." This is only equalled by the grave announcement that efforts are being made to get Peter Jackson to play Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at San Francisco. Mr. "Abington" has had some experience of financing theatrical ventures. I wonder he doesn't start Mitchell on tour with "Bombastes Furioso." Corbett is, indeed, a fortunate man, for like the Duke of Plaza Toro he has been able to turn himself into a limited company.

A MILLIONAIRE "SECOND."

And who is this Mr. "Abington" Baird? I can imagine such a query as this proceeding from some of my non-sporting readers, for I take it that this letter is scanned by all sorts and conditions of men. Well, "Mr. Abington," who has expressed the intention of seconding Mitchell, is a young bachelor Scotchman. He is the possessor of several millions of money and enjoys an income of £90,000 a year. This is a large sum for a man to get through successfully, but Mr. "Abington" does his best. His real name is Mr. George Alexander Baird, being a member of the Baird family, who made their money as ironmasters at Glasgow. Some thirty-two years ago he was born at Stickell, near the city of St. Mungo. He was only twenty when he commenced his turf career, but between 1880 and the present time he has known what it is to pay £15,000 a year for training a stud of one hundred horses; to expend probably more than two-thirds of the sum just named in entrance fees and forfeits in addition; and to give 8,800 guineas for the late Lord Falmouth's mare Busybody. This filly won the One Thousand Guineas and The Oaks, and in 1887 Merry Hampton carried off the Derby for the "Squire," as Mr. Baird is called. Mr. "Abington" Baird is indeed a great patron of the Turf and the prize ring. He is generous but impulsive and eccentric. He is probably one of the best gentleman riders of the day. No trouble is too great for him to undertake if there be the chance of riding a winner at the end of it. Mr. Abington knows what it means to waste. He has lived for two or three days at a stretch upon a few ounces of sweet-bread and fish, while he has taken long walks and endured long sittings in the Turkish baths—all to gratify his ambition of riding winners. He is the owner of some of the best animals on the Turf, and presented Mr. "Jersey" with Milford—a splendid thoroughbred. Mr. "Jersey" is Mrs. Laugtry. Such is "The Squire."

ALLEGED FRAUD BY POSTAL SORTERS.

We hear that a curious case of fraud in the Postal Department has been detected through the vigilance of Mr. Hormusji Hodiwalla, station-master in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at Marine Lines. It seems that some time ago, Mr. Hormusjee received information to the effect that certain sorters in the travelling Postal Mail Service had made arrangements for receiving letters in the travelling Post Office van without the late stamp fee from a Parsee stamp-vendor. The station-master, Mr. Hormusji, instructed his assistant to keep a sharp look-out at the time of the arrival of the "empty mail," when the sorters were said to receive the letters without the late fee. On Sunday night, at 8 o'clock, when the deputy station-master was on duty, a man came to the platform with a bundle of letters and an umbrella in his hand. A native constable and the deputy station-master actually saw the bundle and the umbrella being handed over to a sorter, who was then sitting in the Railway Mail Service van. The deputy station-master called the guard Hormusjee Sorabjee Dalal, and several passengers who happened to be on the station platform, and in their presence the bundle was opened and found to contain 113 letters, out of which only 15 bore the late-fee-stamp, whilst the rest did not. The deputy station-master demanded the name of the sorter, who refused to give it. The former did not detain the train, but allowed it to proceed, and reported the occurrence to his superiors. The man who brought the bundle was questioned by the railway authorities as to where he got the letters from, and he replied that he was in the service of one Nowrosji Cursetji, a stamp-vendor, who the man alleged had arranged with various native merchants in the town to receive letters at the rate of two pies each letter, after the local post office letter-boxes had been cleared by the post-men. The letters so received from the merchants were handed over to the man who used to take them to any of the five stations, namely, Grant Road, Churney Road, Marine Lines, Church Gate, and Colaba. He was directed to hand over the letters to a sorter, whose name was Cassinath Lalloo, who had been to his master's (Nowroji's) shop that afternoon, and had forgotton his umbrella at the shop. The umbrella that was given to the sorter was the same. The statement of the man to the above effect was taken down, and an official report by the station-master has been sent to the railway authorities. It is alleged that in this manner about four hundred letters were despatched every night without late-fee-stamp.

The *American Analyst* explains the phenomenon of red hair thus:—"It is caused by a supersbundance of iron in the blood. This it is that imparts the vigour, the elasticity, the great vitality, the overflowing, thoroughly healthy animal life which runs riot through the veins of the ruddy-haired, and this strong, sentient, animal life is what renders them more intense in all their emotions than their more languid fellow-creatures. The excess of iron is also the cause of freckles on the peculiarly clear, white skin which always accompanies red hair. This skin is abnormally sensitive to the action of the sun'sl rays, which not only bring out the little brown spots in abundance, but also burn like a mustard-plaster, producing a queer, creepy sensation, as if the skin was wrinkling up."

MARRIAGE OF THE CHIEF OF KAGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 11.

This city at present seems to be entirely given up to marrying and giving in marriage. The dulcet sounds of the tom-tom are heard incessantly, day and night. They say that all the marriages are being crowded into these few weeks, as there will be no auspicious days during April and May. The most important and imposing of all these weddings took place last week, when Sarjerao Vajarat Ma *alias* Bapu Saheb, Chief of Kagal, was married to Vithabai, sister of Narayanrao Tiravadekar, a mankari of Savantwadi. The bridegroom is the younger brother of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and is being educated along with him, under the guardianship of Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S. Bapu Saheb is a fine, manly young Maratha, of good physique, and an adept at riding and shooting and other manly exercises. During the progress of the ceremony the bridegroom and his relations stayed in the Kagalkar's Wada, near the old palace in the city. The bride and her relatives were accommodated in the Wada of the Pant Amatya, the Chief of Bawada. After the formal preliminaries had been gone through the festivities commenced on the 28th ultimo, with the bridegroom marching in procession to Ambabai's temple for the ceremony of Simant Pajana, or boundary worship. The next day was the important one of the wedding. The astrologers had announced that ten minutes after eleven a.m. was the propitious moment for tying the nuptial knot. Accordingly in good time the marriage hall, which was tastefully decorated, was filled with the invited guests, who were received by the bridegroom's uncle, Bala Saheb, Chief of Kagal, junior. Among the visitors were H. H. the Maharaja, the Political Agent Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., Mr. Fraser, and most of the European residents of the station. All were provided with yellow rice to shower upon the happy pair at the lucky moment. The scene was a very picturesque one, as the bride and bridegroom stood facing each other with a red shawl held between them, while the nautch girls sang, the Brahmins chanted, and the astrologer watched his klepsydra or water-clock. The bridegroom is looked upon as a Kshatrya, so an attendant stood behind him, holding a drawn sword over his head, a relic of the ancient custom of marriage by force of arms. At noon a feast, accompanied by a distribution of dakshina, was given to about five thousand Brahmins in a huge mandap in the Khasbag; and all seemed heartily to enjoy the occasion. At 9-30 the same evening took place the varat or return procession from the marriage hall to the bridegroom's wada. The happy pair, seated in a silver umbari, on a fine elephant, slowly progressed through the streets, preceded by a cavalry escort, and followed by a long and miscellaneous retinue. Throughout the whole route there was a ceaseless din, as match-locks were fired, music was played, and balloons and fire-works were let off. At length the palace was reached just before midnight, and before they alighted gold and silver flowers and silver coins were showered over them by the Chief of Mudhol, the maternal uncle of the bridegroom. The lucky waterpots were emptied at their feet, the auspicious lights were waved round them, and they entered the palace, where with due ceremony the bride received her new name of Parvatibai Saheb. Two days later the Maharaja, sardars, and officials of the durbar were entertained at a sumptuous banquet, which ended the festivities.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Khan Bahadur Pherozi Hoshung Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Mahomed Jan Mahomed, Abdulla Shaik Cadder, and Dathoo Rama were charged with dishonestly receiving four bales of twist yarn, valued at Rs. 600, the property of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., which was stolen by a cart-man, named Narayen Succaram, who, on Saturday last, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the Company, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, defended the third accused. His lordship, after recording evidence in the case, delivered judgment yesterday. The Magistrate observed that he did not think the property was sufficiently identified. Other mills turned out similar yarns, and the number, even if identified, was no proof of identity of the property stolen. Similarly it was not shown that the same kind of bands were not used by other mills in Bombay, and were especially used in Dattoo's Mill. The twist was dyed brown, it was undyed when it left the mill. The coverings were not found, and that fact showed that the police were unable to trace the real property, for if the accused willingly confessed their guilt and produced the property and the bands, why should they have omitted to point out the coverings, which would most certainly establish the identity of the property? Narayen was an accomplice, and his evidence was said to be corroborated by the witnesses, Kurrimbux and Rahimbee. The former witness came as a *Deus ex machina* in the nick of time just as the bales were being rolled in by the two accused, and also to identify them, at the spot, when the police happened to make inquiries. Rahimbee was an unwilling witness, and her corroboration was not sufficient to remove the taint on the statement of Narayen. If that witness and Kurrimbux were to be believed, and if the goods were really traced to Dattoo, and the bands to his factory, his Worship did not see how Dattoo was not a criminal and the other two accused were; but Mr. Payne, from the beginning, withdrew the case against him as insufficient, and the Magistrate did not think that the prosecution had succeeded in making out a better case against the other two men. The witnesses did not corroborate the statement of Narayen with regard to what transpired before the commission of the theft, and so abetment could not be proved by their evidence, and beyond these statements there was nothing in the case to justify a conviction. His Worship, therefore, ordered the accused to be discharged, and the property to be returned to the persons from whom the police seized it.

The accused were accordingly discharged.

The sum of Rs. 65 found with the cart-man Narayen, and which was ordered to be paid to the complainant's company on Saturday, was contributed to the poor-box, yesterday, by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE ISLAM SCHOOL.

Mr. Badrudin Tyebjee presided at the prize-distribution in connection with the Islam School, which took place yesterday evening, at the New Islam School Building, opposite the Victoria Terminus. A large number of Mahomedan gentlemen were present. The proceedings were conducted in Urdu. At the outset, the head-master read the annual report of the schools, from which it appeared that the school's financial position was the same as before. However, there was an increase in the amount of school-fees on account of an increased number of students, and on account of free students being made to pay fees in proportion to their means. The enhancement of fee on certain well-to-do pupils was also one of the causes of the increase in the amount of fees. The attendance was also satisfactory, 416 students were admitted into the school, while 365 left during the year under review. There was a decided increase in the number of admissions. Some of the students left the school in consequence of their not receiving promotion, while some poor students discontinued attending in consequence of receiving employment. Special attention was paid to moral education, whilst physical education was not neglected. The means for providing physical education were, however, limited, and so the physical training imparted to the students was not such as might be desired. The students then went through a programme of English, Gujarathi, and Urdu songs and recitations from the Koran. The chairman having distributed prizes made an impressive speech on the advantages of higher education. He drew the attention of the assembly to the backwardness of their community as regards education, and advised them to give sound and liberal education to their children. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

We drew attention some time back, writes the *Pioneer*, to the remarkable fact that India has this year ceased to be what it has been since history was written, that is to say, an absorber of the world's stock of gold. Whether the possessors of the hoarded gold have been moved by the instinct to convert into money wealth which they find will go such a long way in purchasing rupees, or whether the impulse has been to send the gold away in order to purchase silver and get it coined before the mints should close, or whatever else may be the cause, the phenomenon is a striking one and continues on a striking scale. During the first ten months of the official year the exports of gold exceeded imports by 471,000 ounces, in round figures, and by the time the year closes the value of the gold sent abroad will probably be considerably over 300 lakhs of rupees.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the trustee's meeting of the 7th instant:—

Read letter from Mr. F. Yorke-Smith, solicitor to the trustees, dated 27th February, asking for eight months' leave of absence from 18th March, and suggesting that during his absence the legal business of the trust be entrusted to his partner, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, who has previously acted as solicitor to the trustees:—

Resolution.—The leave applied for may be granted. Mr. E. F. Nicholson is appointed to act as trustees' solicitor during Mr. Yorke-Smith's absence or until further orders.

Read letter from the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division, dated 9th February, inquiring whether the trustees are willing to renew the contract for landing stores arriving by sea for his department for the year 1893-94 at the rate at present accepted. Read letter from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, dated 9th February, inquiring whether the trustees will continue the contract for landing commissariat stores, &c., during 1893-94 on the same terms and conditions as those for the current year, and whether they will undertake the contract for a longer term, say three or five years, and whether in that case they will make any reduction in their terms.

Resolution.—It should be intimated that the trustees are prepared to continue the landing of telegraph and commissariat stores for another year on the terms of the existing contracts. The Storekeeper-General should be informed that the trustees are not prepared to enter into a contract for a longer period, but are willing to make the period indefinite but terminable by three months' notice on either side.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st March, forwarding the following tenders for the purchase of the old yellow metal sheathing about 39½ cwts. taken off pilot schooner No. 2, which is of no use to the trust:—(1.) G. Moloobhai, Rs. 26-4 per cwt. (2.) Hurjeewan Keval, Rs. 26 per cwt. (3.) Essajee Sulimanjee Vegri Rs. 23-8 per cwt. and (4.) Muncherjee Framjee Daruwalla Rs. 25-8 per cwt., and requesting permission to accept Mr. G. Moloobhai's tender for the whole of the sheathing. Read letter from Mr. Shunker Ramchandra Poonawalla, dated 4th March, received under registered cover at 4-45 p.m. on the 6th instant, offering Rs. 26 per cwt., and enclosing a currency note for Rs. 100 as deposit.

Resolution.—The highest offer that of Mr. G. Moloobhai may be accepted as recommended.

Submitted letter from the Commissioner of Police, dated 2nd February, forwarding a copy of the Crime Report of the Prince's, Victoria, and Merewether Docks for the year 1892. The papers having been circulated with a minute by the chairman were not read.

Resolution.—The Commissioner of Police should be thanked for supplying the trustees with a copy of this report. The trustees desire to express their satisfaction with the police arrangements at the Docks under Mr. Superintendent Ingram, which in the year 1892, resulted in a large percentage of convictions and recoveries. Copies of the statistical returns of crime, etc., have not been furnished and Government should be asked if there is no objection to direct that they be supplied. The matter is one affecting Dock administration, and complaints have been made regarding the increase in thefts at the Docks which it is desirable the trustees should have the means of testing by reference to the statistics which are compiled for the purposes of the Police Administration Report.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st March, recommending that the yearly and monthly rates of rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 50, respectively, per mensem per compartment in the Ryan Market be allowed to continue for another year from 1st April next, as warehouse rents are still very depressed and show no symptoms of improvement. Read letter from Mr. Baboorao Laldas, dated 1st March, offering to rent all (210) the compartments of the Ryan Market for three years at a rent of Rs. 50 per mensem per compartment, but if he cannot get the one hundred-and-twelve compartments occupied by Messrs. Balli Brothers he will take the remaining twenty-eight (ninety-eight?) compartments at Rs. 60 per mensem each.

Resolution.—For the year ending 31st March, 1894, the monthly rates for each compartment of the Ryan Market should be fixed at:—For yearly occupation Rs. 40. For monthly occupation Rs. 50. Mr. Baboorao Laldas should be informed that his application cannot be entertained.

Submitted letter from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, No. 1,085, dated 7th February, forwarding copy of a notification of draft rules regarding the importation of petroleum in bulk and requesting the trustees to favour Government with any remarks they may desire to offer thereon. Submitted the notification referred to. Read minute by the Chairman, dated 21st February, suggesting with the reference to Rule 2 (B) under Section 11, that the words "with the written consent of the trustees" be added between "may" and "be erected" in line 2; that for "belonging to" in line 3 "vesting in or held by" should be substituted and that clause (C) of the same rule be altered to "wharves at which petroleum in bulk is to be landed must be notified in the *Government Gazette* under the Sea Customs Act as landing places for non-dangerous petroleum" and remarking on the question of the definition of "petroleum in bulk" in regard to the flashing point of the oil. Read proceedings of the Land Committee concurring in the amendments suggested.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee in reference to Rules (B) and (C) of the Rules under Section 11 are approved. The point referred to in the Chairman's minute as regards the definition of petroleum in bulk should be referred to Government.

The following were among the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd March, 1893.	For week ending 3rd March, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	28	27
" out of	19	28
" transported	15	16
" attended to	0	1
VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.		
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	9	14
" left	6	10
" remaining in dock	12	13
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	8	6
" left	6	18
" remaining in dock	13	8
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.		
For week to 4th March.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S.s. Singapore	3635	1 day.
German Cruiser "Mowe"	538-12	3 days.

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

It is reported that on 2nd March Sardar Sherindil Khan, the ruler of Khost, came back from Jadran. It is also reported that the pass between Jadran and Kabul is now clear from snow, and allows free access to the Kabul forces. Besides the Kabul forces the ruler of Khost has stationed cavalry at Tor Ubbari on the borders of the Kurram Valley. The Sardar himself accompanied the cavalry as far as Lundar, a village situated on the confines of Buland Khel. All the stores of corn in Khost are being forcibly taken from the people to supply the needs of the Kabul forces, and many of the people have been forced to leave the country. Muhammad Akbar Khan, Khawaja Mehr and Waziro, Maliks of Khost, sent a letter to Mr. Merk, but the letter fell into the hands of spies, who showed it to the ruler of Khost. The Maliks are in prison. Five other men of the Chhachie tribe are imprisoned in Khost. There is no disturbance in the Kurram.

News via Bajaur confirms the cordial reception of the British Mission at Chitral. Surgeon-Major Robertson made a speech in which he expressed regret at the death of Aman-ul-Mulk and the looting of the treasury by Sher Afzul.

Among other sidelights thrown upon Afghan politics by Mr. Pyne is a confirmation of the statement that the Amir is particularly annoyed at what has been done in the Kurram, especially with reference to Buland Khel; and that the Amir would probably have agreed to the Mission if he had been assured that the escort would be a small one. The despatches which Mr. Pyne brought with him probably, however, contain the Amir's views in full upon both these subjects.

Trans-frontier correspondents appear to think that the Amir has definitely decided to receive a Mission because we are now told that the Amir "after receiving the British Mission and deciding the matters put forward" will make a tour to Hasara and Ghazni, and along the Apozai and Kandahar borders of Afghanistan.

Some time ago we noticed the despatch of an agent of the Amir, known as Kazi Kashgari, a native of Kashgar, on an exploring tour in Central Asia. He is now reported to have visited the Russian post on the Murghabi River where there are 700 Cossacks in a strong fort and a number of Russian officers. He has sent a despatch thence to Kabul, via Badakshan, whence our information thereof comes.

Negotiations are proceeding between Umra Khan and his latest enemy, Safdar Khan of Nawagi. The followers of the latter are, however, so determined to continue hostilities, after their recent success, that they threaten to rise against him if he makes any terms with Umra Khan.

The re-capture of Dir by Muhammad Sharif, its previous chief, was not unexpected. Umra Khan was unable to send assistance to his brother, whom he had installed in Dir; and the people of Dir were all in favor of their old Khan—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

MRS. MEHDI HASSAN'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 10.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan by Mr. Eardley-Norton still occupies the Court, and will probably continue over another sitting. The following evidence was recorded to-day:—

Mrs. Mehdi Hassan added to her deposition that her father's brother, John Donnelly, was Surgeon-General of Madras, but she could not say whether of the Army, the Presidency, or the High Court.

Was not Mr. Hodges a coachman in the service of the Rajah of Kapurthala?—I don't know.

How do you know he was a Magistrate?—Mrs. Hodges distinctly told me.

Have you received any communication that Mrs. Hodges is dead?—No.

Apart from what witnesses have said in Court, you have no reason to believe she is dead.

Have you made any effort to find her since you last wrote to her from Allahabad?—No.

Have you made any effort to produce her as a witness in this case?—No.

Have you and Mehdi Hassan talked over the desirability of producing her?—Not that I remember.

Had Hodges a sister?—Yes.

Was she in the keeping of the Rajah of Kapurthala?—She was married to him.

Is she alive?—I don't know.

Have you made an effort to discover?—No.

Is not Mrs. Hodges in impoverished circumstances?—I don't know.

Have you sent her money?—Yes.

When did you send it last?—I don't know.

Do you know in 1888 she was without a pice?—I don't know.

Did she write, and tell you so?—No.

Do you know Elli Bux, soothsayer or prophet?—No.

Have you consulted an astrologer in Hyderabad?—No.

Has Mehdi Hassan?—I believe so.

Was it Elli Bux?—I don't know.

You say in 1878 Mrs. Hodges was respectable?—Yes.

And Mehdi Hassan did not object to your seeing her?—No.

Did you dine with her in 1878?—Yes.

Did she dine with you?—No.

Did Mehdi Hassan see her?—No.

Was that because she was a woman of bad repute?—I don't know.

Did he assign any reason?—No.

Was there any quarrel between her and Mehdi Hassan?—Not that I know of.

Did you see her secretly?—No; I think he was aware of my visits.

Can you explain how it is that neither Mr. or Mrs. Evans say you lived with them in 1868?—I cannot say; probably you did not ask them.

In 1868 you saw the Evans's?—Yes.

In 1869 when you returned from Jullunder you have sworn that you took rooms on the recommendation of Mrs. Evans?—Yes.

So in 1868 and 1869 you saw the Evans's in Lucknow?—Yes.

Mr. Evans swore "I first made Gertrude Donnelly's acquaintance in 1864, when in Lucknow; she came to live with us in 1864. There was a break in our acquaintance for several years, and I saw her again in 1872." Is that correct?—I must be incorrect; I don't know. I

has not arisen.

What was the amount ?—I don't know ; but I heard it was Rs. 5,000. It was too large a sum to pay to emissaries and Lauchlin was brought down to Hyderabad.

Now, who told you that ?—I don't know.

Will you promise not to remember it when Mr. Rudra asks you ?—Yes.

Thank you. Then the money was paid here ?—I believe so.

Who told you ?—I really cannot say.

Can you tell me any one individual ?—I prefer not to mention names.

His Worship : You must answer.

Witness : I don't remember.

Mr. Norton : Were you told that ?—Then you will ask me who told me. I won't say.

Mr. Norton : Now, don't let us quarrel, we have been good friends up to now.

His Worship : If you don't answer questions you will lay yourself open to a certain punishment.

Mr. Norton : Then you don't remember the name of a single person who told you Lauchlin was paid money here ?—No single person.

Then of any two ?—I cannot say. What will the penalty be if I don't mention the names ?

Mr. Norton : I may say that we cannot contradict you here in this court ; the only thing is you may hereafter be prosecuted for perjury if you do not tell the truth. Do you know ?—No, I don't.

That is without mental reservation ?—Yes.

Now, did you hear who provided the money ?—I heard it rumoured that it was Sarwar Jung.

Can you give a name from whom you heard the rumour ?—No.

Have you read D'Souza's evidence ?—Yes.

Is that also false ?—Yes.

Do you allege that he also came here to perjure himself to injure your character in consequence of a bribe from us ?—I have not heard he was bribed. He must have been mistaken.

Between you and Mary Gill has there been any quarrel ?—I don't know her.

Do you suggest with regard to Mary Gill that her false evidence against your character is the outcome of a bribe ?—Yes.

Is that statement based on what you have been told ?—I have not heard.

It is an inference ?—Yes.

It does not rest on any statement to you that she has received a bribe ?—No.

Are you sure that the first telegram about your mother's illness was not from D'Souza ?—It was from herself.

Did she say where she was going to stay before she left Lucknow ?—At the station or dak bungalow.

When did you get the telegram ?—The next morning after she left. We got two telegrams before my father and myself left by the afternoon train.

That is what Lauchlin says ?—There might have been only one train, or any idiot would have known that.

Who sent the second telegram ?—I don't know.

Will you swear D'Souza did not send it ?—I don't know.

What time did you arrive in Cawnpore ?—In the evening.

What did you do ?—We went to the cemetery.

You merely looked at the grave ?—Yes.

Was the coffin covered ?—The grave was being filled in.

Could you see the coffin ?—No.

It would be dark, and you would have a lantern ?—I don't remember ; I think not.

Then you went back to the station ?—I went to the station, the dak bungalow, or some building, where I slept in a room all alone.

Might it not have been a telegraph office ?—It is quite possible.

Was it an upstair house ?—I think not.

From the moment you went to that building, you did not leave it until next morning ?—No.

You say there is no difference between the two religions ?—You tell me not to talk, and I cannot give you explanation in "yes" or "no." I will tell Mr. Rudra.

No, I would rather you confided in me. What is the cardinal difference between Christianity and Mahomedanism ?—It is whether Christ is the Son of God.

May I take it that Mahomedanism does not accept the divinity of Christ ?—It does.

You say it does ?—It accepts Him as a divine being, but not as the Son of God.

But you now believe Christ to be the Son of God ?—Yes, but I wish to explain.

Ah, that you may give to Mr. Rudra.

How did you get your dinner ?—I don't remember those details.

What did you do when you got to the building ?—I cried and went to bed ; what else was there to do ?

I was not with you, so I cannot say. Where did your father sleep ?—I don't know.

We have heard your father was a quiet, reserved man. Was he also religious ?—According to my standard he was a very religious man.

At that time you were Christian ?—Yes.

Which religion you subsequently abandoned for Mahomedanism ?—Yes.

And you are now a Christian ?—I don't see what difference it makes.

Don't let us go into these psychological questions. You are a Christian ?—Yes ; I don't see any difference between the two.

You now accept Christianity as it is understood ?—Yes.

After carefully reading the evidence ?—No ; I have not read the whole of it ; it is too revolting.

How do you know it was revolting ?—From what people have said.

It was not then too revolting for people to talk of it in your presence ?—I don't say people ; my husband has told me.

Now let us return to our banking friend. You see we have wandered through your volunteering statements. Do you know who paid for your mother's grave ?—I don't know ; I suppose my father.

Then you are not prepared to contradict D'Souza if he says he received the money for it ?—I have no doubt my father paid for it.

It is equally probable that Lauchlin paid it ?—No ; it is false.

How do you know it when you were not there ?—I did not know Lauchlin.

You will swear he did not ?—Yes.

How much did it cost ?—I don't know.

Do you know Mr. McClivery, a banker ?—No.

Did your mother's visit to the bank have anything to do with jewels deposited by Dr. Kidd ?—No ; it was to a native banker she went.

You say that because I gave an English name ?—No ; I gave it in my statement.

What statement ?—The statement I gave to Mr. Rudra and Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Can you offer any explanation of how Lauchlin and Mrs. Gill give the same account of the scene at your mother's grave, if that event never occurred ?—No.

Did you not make an effort during the Lucknow Commission to get hold of Lauchlin ?—No.

How long did you stop in Lucknow after your mother's death ?—A week or ten days.

Then where did you go ?—Jullunder.

How long did you stay there ?—From July 1869 to 1872.

Did your father go with you ?—Yes.

Whom did you go to ?—Mrs. Hodges.

What was she living on ?—The money her husband left her.

How much was it ?—I don't know.

Your father went back to Lucknow ?—Yes.

Where did he live ?—I don't know.

Why did he not live with you ?—I don't know.

He had no other ties ?—No.

Did you ever write to him ?—Yes.

How did you address him ?—I don't remember.

Not as "Captain"?—No.

We know your father was religious, was Mrs. Hodges ?—I cannot say.

How did she amuse herself during those three years you were with her ?—I don't know.

How did you amuse yourself ?—Reading mostly.

What class of books ?—I don't know.

Poetry by Byron ?—No ; I have only read one or two pieces of his.

Don Juan ?—No.

Why would you not read it ?—I don't know. I have no particular reason.

How did you amuse yourself : theatres, driving, lawn-tennis, riding ?—I don't know.

How did you employ yourself ?—Reading, sewing, and riding.

Those are the more frivolous pursuits of life ; what were the more serious ?—I don't know.

Who were your friends ?—I had none.

Anyone come to the house ?—No.

Not for three whole years ?—No. Mrs. Hodges led a most lonely life.

Did you ride alone ?—Yes.

Who provided the horses ?—Mrs. Hodges, she had some horses.

Have you any letters that passed between yourself and father those years ?—No.

Can you produce any correspondence from anyone up to the year 1872 ?—None.

I understand in 1869 you rode alone ?—Yes.

That is at eleven years of age you rode alone ?—Yes.

Did you receive any money ?—Yes ; small sums.

What took you to Lucknow ?—I don't know.

Did you dress in native costume in 1869-72 ?—Never till I was married.

Did you not try on your sister's dress ?—No.

When you arrived in Lucknow did your father expect you ?—Yes.

There was a wall round your father's house ?—Yes.

It was broken in one part ?—Yes.

Was there not a flat roof to the house with a staircase leading to the roof ?—Yes.

There was a low parapet ?—Yes ; I don't know whether it was low or high.

You had an ayah ?—Two.

And a man-servant, Mir Saheb ?—I don't remember a man of that name.

Will you swear there was not a man of that name in your house ?—No.

Did Yusuf Mirza, or Yusuf-uz-Uman come to see you ?—Yes.

Did he make love to you ?—No, he did not, he came to see my father.

What did he come to see your father about ?—He wanted to learn Latin. That was the ostensible reason of his coming.

Ah, thank you, ostensible reason. Now what was the real reason ?—He came solely to learn Latin.

Did your father tell you whether he taught him or not ?—No.

Did you see him teaching Latin ?—No.

Yet he came again ?—Twice or thrice.

Did he come the second time to learn Latin ?—I don't know.

On the second occasion did you teach him Latin ?—I did not know Latin.

Did you teach him anything ?—No.

Did you offer him a drink ?—I don't remember.

Did you keep brandy in the house ?—I don't know.

Did this gentleman bring it with him ?—I don't know.

Now the third interview. Was that to see you or to see you all ?—Mr. Yusuf came to the house three times, I only saw him twice.

Did he attempt to get up a flirtation with you ?—Certainly not.

I mean in a perfectly harmless way ?—No.

Have you ever flirted ?—That is not a fit question to ask me.

There is no harm in it ; it is one of a lady's greatest charms, and I only wanted to know if you had a capacity for it. Did you flirt ?—Certainly not.

Did you ever see Yusuf in the house again ?—No.

Did you see him outside ?—Yes.

On the roof ?—No ; he asked us to dinner.

Did you go ?—I don't know.

Then his visits suddenly cease ?—We went away.

In 1872 ?—Yes, we went to Umballa.

Whilst in Lucknow you led rather a gay life up to August, 1872, and went out ?—We did not go out.

You led a cloistered life ?—We had no friends ; we sometimes went to the Evans's.

Did you go to dances ?—Never.

Dinner parties ?—None of us went.

Theatre ?—No.

Bandstand ?—Yes, my sister, my father, and myself.

Did you go to a wedding ?—Never in my life.

Never in your life ?—Not English weddings.

Never went to a funeral ?—No.

I ask that because they are generally more cheerful than weddings. With regard to your male friends who was your particular friend ?—Only Mehdi.

When did you meet him ?—Within a month of my arrival at Lucknow.

Where were you introduced ?—At an entertainment at the Kaiser Bagh.

Who went ?—My sister, father, and myself.

How did you meet him ?—I cannot recollect how we were introduced.

He was very young then, about nineteen ?—I suppose so.

And his English was not good, it is not much now ?—He spoke well enough to be understood.

Did he speak as well then as now ?—I think so.

You spoke Oordoo fluently ?—Ordinarily well.

Well enough to know what the word *nika* meant ?—No. I don't think I did.

Will you swear in 1872 you did not know what it meant ?—I cannot swear.

You know the importance of the question ?—No, I don't know what you are driving at.

I suppose you saw him frequently after that, and he paid his addresses to you ?—Yes.

And declared his love ?—He did.

Was that the first time a man had made love to you ?—Yes.

When he asked you first time to be his wife was it in writing ?—No, he asked my father.

And did he ask you ?—Yes. But I refused, because my father laughed at the idea.

Were you fond of this boy ?—I did not think about it much.

Were you attracted towards him ?—Yes, very much.

Did he ask to learn Latin ?—I don't know.

Did you accept him before you left Lucknow ?—Yes.

And kept it secret from your father ?—Yes.

Did you tell the Evans's ?—No.

Have you any letter in which he proposed marriage ?—No.

Any letter dated 1872 ?—No.

1873 ?—No.

Did you receive letters ?—Yes.

Were they in Oordoo ?—No, in English.

Written by Mehdi Hassan ?—Yes.

Did you see him write English before your marriage ?—No.

Can you produce any writing of any sort of 1872-73 ?—No. Do you mean names on books ?

Yes, anything ?—I cannot now, because I have sent all books to Bombay.

Ah ! that is a pity.—On the contrary ; I sent them away, because I heard everything was to be confiscated.

When did you destroy your husband's letters ?—1888.

Why did you keep them from 1873 to 1888 ?—I had lots of letters.

Had you destroyed letters before ?—Yes.

Love letters to you ?—Yes. I destroyed my early love letters in Rai Bareilly. I may have kept one or two.

Did you keep any ?—I cannot swear.

You never got your father's consent to your marriage ?—No.

You wrote to Mehdi Hassan during 1872-1873, are there any of those letters in existence ?—I don't know.

Have you searched ?—I don't know.

Will you kindly enquire, and let me have them if there are any ?—Yes.

The Court then adjourned.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE following is the result of the Newmarket handicap at the Victoria Racing Club autumn meeting. The Newmarket handicap. A sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, with 1,500 added ; second, 300 sovs. ; third, 150 sovs. out of the stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr J H Davis' b c Fortunatus, by Frying Pan—Fraulein, 4 years, 9st 2lbs 1

Mr J R Cowell's br g Maloio, by Malua—Timidity, 4 years, 8st 4lbs 2

Mr W Sutherland's b g Hero, by the Drummer—Camella, aged, 8st 11b 3

The Australian Cup result is also to hand. The Australian cup of 20 sovs. each ; 1,500 sovs. added ; second, 300 sovs. ; third, 150 sovs. Two miles and a quarter.

Mr F W Purches's b c Portsea, by Neckersgat—Lady Lovelace, 4 years, 8st 10lbs 1

Mr S H Gollan's b c Stornchaser, by Nordenfeldt—Crinoline, 4 years, 7st 5lbs 2

Mr S H Gollan's br c Culloden, by Nordenfeldt—Nelly Moore, 3 years, 7st 3lbs 3

—*Asian.*

A SUPPOSED criminal was arrested, the other day, by a policeman at Kelheim, in Bavaria, and was walking quietly along with his captor beside the Danube, when suddenly he jumped into the water. The weather had been very severe, and there were great blocks of floating ice stretching right across the stream. Springing from block to block the prisoner succeeded in gaining the opposite bank, followed at a distance by the policeman. But the policeman was less nimble and fell into the swiftly flowing river. Here was a very nice question in casuistry. Ought the man who was under arrest to stand by and see a fellow-creature, and even a policeman, drowned to death, or ought he to risk his own life to save him, with the prospect of putting the fetters once more upon himself ? To the credit of human nature the prisoner did not hesitate a moment. He plunged in and brought the policeman safely to dry land. Then it was the turn of the policeman to be generous. He offered to represent the matter to the proper authorities, with a view to obtaining a life-saving medal for his preserver. The latter, however, did not see the matter quite in the same light. He claimed his liberty, and the other one agreed that he had earned it, and giving him a couple of marks for himself, dismissed him with a blessing. The fugitive has not since been recaptured.

MR. ARNOLD FORSTER is desirous that the Union Jack should be erected on the clock tower of St. Stephen's.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM the Northern Chin Hills comes the news that the Muntok Valley has been cleared, and the headmen with the villagers have submitted and agreed to settle at Koset. Some 345 guns have been surrendered up to the latest date. The detachment of the 3rd Gurkhas, still in the Lushai country, will leave Chittagong in the steamer Dalhousie for Calcutta on the 23rd instant.

THE members of the Calcutta Bar gave a farewell dinner to Mr. Justice Tottenham at the Dalhousie Institute on Thursday night. About sixty persons were present. The chair was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Woodroffe, who proposed Mr. Tottenham's health in a short address that called forth the heartiest demonstrations from his hearers. The guest of the evening replied in a few well-chosen words. The enthusiasm which marked the proceedings was eloquent of the popularity of Mr. Tottenham among the members of the Calcutta Bar with whom he has so long been associated.

THE following projected railways will be surveyed during the next working season in addition to those already in hand:—Rutlam to Muttra, via Bhurtpur; Katni to Saugor ; Chittagong to Irrawaddy, via the Aeng Pass ; Ludhiana to Ferozepur ; Pachpadra to Umarkot ; and a branch line to Garmakhtesur, either from the East Indian or the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Reconnaissances will be made of the country between Raipur and Vizagapatam and along the left bank of the Irrawaddy from Prome northwards.

THE vacancy caused in the rank of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel by the promotion of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Hunt to Administrative rank will, it is probable, be filled up by Surgeon-Major W. Price, Principal, Madras Medical College, who has been strongly recommended for it by the Surgeon-General with Government. By his promotion Surgeon-Major W. Price will step over the heads of three of his seniors in his present rank.

THE Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Viceory, has decided to offer ten appointments as assistant superintendents of police (on probation) in various provinces in India for open competition at an examination to be held in London in June next. Candidates must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on the 1st of that month.

WE are informed, says the Lahore paper, that the reason that a regular Vaccination Department was not started in Kashmir before was owing to the great difficulty about lymph. There is so much contagious disease in the country that arm to arm vaccination is impossible, and the cow is sacred. Of course it ought to have at once occurred to those concerned that the difficulty could have been got over in Kashmir, as it has been elsewhere, because, although the cow is sacred, the buffalo is not. A few months ago, however, this fact was brought to the notice of the Residency Surgeon who addressed the Council on the subject of starting a Vaccination Department with buffalo lymph, and we have good reasons for believing that his proposals will be sanctioned, and that a Vaccination Department will be started in Poonch also.

A PESHAWAR telegram states that Muhammad Sharif, ex-Khan of Dir, re-captured Dir on 3rd of March from Umra Khan. The loss of Dir will reduce Umra Khan once more to the position of a petty chief of Bajaur : but, unless he is suppressed altogether, he will be heard of again. Throughout his adventurous career he has always gained his greatest successes when things seemed at their worst for him. His present depressed condition is of course due to the weakness of the Government of India in allowing the Afghan General Gholam Haider to retain Asmar after the Amir had been forbidden to interfere in Bajaur. Gholam Haider has assiduously employed the foothold thus gained to raise up enemies against Umra Khan on all sides and to disintegrate Bajaur.

ONE of those strange panics which from time to time affect the more ignorant classes in India, is now reported from Lakhsham in Tipperah. The rumour has gone abroad that a hundred children are required as a sacrifice in connection with the building of a bridge near the Tipperah Hills. The villagers have adopted precautionary measures to save their little ones from being kidnapped, and a strict watch is kept to prevent the approach of strangers. Lakhsham is to be the junction on the Bengal-Assam Railway for the branch line to Chandpur, and the Fenny river will have to be bridged, but at a considerable distance from that point. Scares of this kind have occurred in nearly all cases when a new railway is being constructed, the idea being that children's heads are needed for the foundations of bridges. In one instance, it may be remembered, in Bengal, some unfortunate Afghan traders were killed outright by a mob who saw in them the expected kidnappers. Every effort will, of course, be made by the district officials to reassure the Lakhsham villagers, but it does not follow that these will be successful.

MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR and Mr. G. Russell are laid up with influenza.—Mr. Naoroji has given notice to call attention to the currency system in India, and to move "That no change in that system should be adopted until it is first submitted to the consideration of this House."—The following motions were on the notice paper of the Commons on February 21 :—The following notices were given in Parliament the day before the mail left :—Sir S. King—East India (Civil and Military Services)—To call attention to the grave and injurious consequences likely to ensue in the civil and military services of the Indian Government from its failure to provide a compensation for the reduction of their salaries by the diminution in value of the rupee, and to move : That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the matter. Mr. Naoroji—To move an amendment to Sir Seymour King's motion, line 5, leave out from the word "That" to the end of the question, and add, "if any fixed rate of exchange be determined upon by this House, or by the Secretary of State for India, to be allowed to the civil and military services of the Indian Government, the difference between such rate of exchange and the actual market rate of exchange shall not become an additional burden on the Indian taxpayers."

THE name of Sir Hubert Jergningham, the present Colonial Secretary and Lieut.-Governor of the Mauritius, is being freely mentioned in connection with the Colonial Governorships now vacant or falling in.

LADY BUTLER'S famous picture, "The Roll Call," which the Queen is going to send to the Chicago Exhibition, was purchased by her Majesty for 2,000 guineas, and it has hung for many years in the main corridor at Osborne, which is a more suitable location for it than the private apartments at Windsor Castle, inasmuch as it was painted in the Isle of Wight, in the Bonifacetterrace, Ventnor, where the artist resided in 1872. All the pictures at Osborne are the private property of the Queen, the best works being Landseer's "Deer Pass," in the Council Chamber, and his "Van Amburg in the Lion's Den," which hangs in the Horn Room, so-called because the furniture is made of the horns of deer and other animals, in imitation of an apartment at Rosenau, the hunting lodge of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, near Coburg, where Prince Albert was born. The Queen is sending several sketches of her own to Chicago. There are four landscapes, mounted in a plain frame, of which three represent scenes near Balmoral ; while the other is a view of Aix-les-Bains, taken from the spot where the Queen had intended to build a villa. One of the Scotch sketches shows a glade of Ballochbuie Forest in October, with all the autumn tints on the foliage. There is a sketch of Spot, the Queen's terrier, and another of Prince Henry of Battenberg's pug-dog ; also a portrait of her Majesty's "Munshi and Indian Secretary," Hafiz Abdul Karim.

MAJ.-GEN. ARTHUR ELLIS, who has been Equerry to the Prince of Wales since 1867, and who retired from the army on Feb. 23, served at the seige of Sebastopol and in the expedition to Kertch, and he was for three years Military Secretary at Bombay and subsequently aid-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland when the Earl of Carlisle filled that office.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.

SIR W. HUNTER'S PAPER.

THERE was a large gathering in the hall of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, on the afternoon of February 16, when Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., read a paper, on "The Progress of India under the Crown." In the absence of the Marquess of Ripon, who had been summoned to a Cabinet Council, Sir F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., formerly Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, presided. Among those present were Lord Hobhouse, Lord Reay, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, General Sir Andrew Clarke, General Sir Harry Prendergast, General Sir Richard Meade, Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Juland Daavers, Sir John Phear, Sir William Wedderburn, Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, Mr. Justice Jardine (Bombay), the Hon. Mr. Bliss, the Ven. Archdeacon Baly, General A. Ruxton MacMahon, General J. T. Walker, General Raines, Lieut.-General Pearce, Major-General Mackesy, General J. Michael, Colonel E. T. Thackeray, Mr. Lionel Ashburner, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Dr. John Pollen, Dr. A. D. Pollen, Mr. R. N. Cust, Mr. R. B. Buckley, and Mr. S. Digby, secretary of the Indian section.

Sir William Hunter, who was cordially received, said that the thirty-five years which had elapsed since India passed to the Crown had been spent in making the British Empire of India safe, in making her peoples prosperous, and also, thank God, in making them loyal. The essential history of India during that period might be summed up in two words—defence and development. The first duty imperiously imposed by the Mutiny on the governing power was to make India secure. We had disarmed the races of India, and were bound to assure the safety of the peoples from whom we had taken away the means of self-defence. A full quarter of a century of peace within India, and the absence of any serious danger from without, enabled the long task of remodelling the Army to be thoroughly accomplished. But during the twelve years which had followed 1881, the military problem in India underwent a change. The steady advance of Russia on Central Asia, and her contact with the States on our North-Western Frontier, transformed the freedom from external danger, which India had previously enjoyed into a condition of affairs approximately to that among the great armed States of Europe. That new order rendered not only an increase in the Indian armies, but also a higher standard in their fighting efficiency, absolutely necessary for the safety of the British Empire of India. The internal safety of India had now been secured by a reconstitution of her Army, and by a widely-spread, unobtrusive system of local defence works, scientifically planned and vigilantly inspected—a combination of living strength of control and of physical difficulties placed in the way of revolt which not even Dalhousie would have ventured to think possible when the Government passed to the Crown. In regard to material defence works, as in regard to the organisation of the Army, the safety of India was no longer a problem of internal protection alone. The long land frontier of the North-West, whose difficulties were only emerging in Dalhousie's time, was now recognised to be one of the heaviest responsibilities of the British rulers of India. The whole north-western frontier line of British India, over 300 miles in length, was now reasonably secure. The coast defences had also been placed on a sound footing. The country had been rendered not only safe, but solvent to a degree never attained under any previous Government. At the beginning of the period India had to pay interest on its debt at 4 to 5½ per cent. ; it could now borrow at a little over 3 per cent. One cause of the improvement in the finances was a greater economy in expenditure. Money was made to go further. The decentralisation of finance, while reserving intact the control of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, had produced two results. It had rendered the control more really effective by divesting it of ineffectual interference in petty details ; it had enlisted the Provincial Governments on the side of a vigilant economy by securing to them the gains accruing from economy and vigilance. The main cause of financial improvement in India had been the steady growth of the revenue, due not to new taxation, but to the increase of the population, and to the still more rapid increase of material prosperity, and the means of internal development, such as roads, railways, and irrigation works. While the rent paid by the people to the Government had increased by one-third the value of the produce of their fields had more than doubled. This was partly due to the higher local prices and partly to the enormous increase in the area of cultivation. The whole existing system of the Indian Legislature was remodelled in 1861 ; and after thirty years of careful watching, it had been expanded on a wider and more popular basis, alike for the Supreme Government of India and for the Provincial Governments, by Lord Cross's Act of 1892. Under the Crown, also, a magnificent series of law codes had been passed, consolidating the whole Empire of India under a common system of jurisprudence. Next to sound finance, a wisely-constituted Legislature, and a clear and uniform system of law came an accessible system of Courts of Justice and a vigilant police. The Law Courts of India, from the highest to the lowest, had been remodelled under the Crown. But the great improvement in the actual administration of justice was due not so much to changes in system as to the growth of a highly-trained and thoroughly-upright body of native judges and magistrates, Nine-tenths of the original civil suits, and more than three-quarters of the magisterial cases now came before the native judges and magistrates. The police had been completely reorganised by a series of legislative enactments since India passed to the Crown, commencing with the fundamental Police Act of 1861. As a source of security the new system had been an unqualified success. But against the smaller class of offences the Indian police were less successful, nor had they yet purged themselves of a widespread suspicion of corruption, as the Indian native judges had done. Indian commerce had expanded to an extent which the world had scarcely ever seen, and which would have been regarded as an impossible dream in any Asiatic country thirty-five years ago. If any one would realise the industrial revolution effected, he could not do better than visit the Indian section of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. For the first time in the history of India, her produce would be brought in a practical commercial way, and as a whole, before the Western world. The native Princes had recognised by liberal donations the importance of the Institute as a means of developing the resources of their territories. It was to be hoped that the great producing interests in India, who were even more directly interested, would also now come forward. Marvellous as had been the material progress of India under the Crown, its moral and intellectual development had been still more significant. A great system of education had come into force, and a powerful native press had sprung up. A far-reaching intellectual activity was profoundly affecting both the social life and the political aspirations of important sections of the people. The ancient caste-system of India had been brought to the bar of modern Indian public opinion—from the religious obligation of child marriage to the religious prohibition against sea voyages by Hindoos. At the Chicago Exhibition this year, the most striking Indian exhibit would be, not the fibres, nor the fabrics, nor the foodgrains, nor the tea, nor the ironwork, nor the coals of India, but a complete ship-load of Hindoos, who, after a full and public discussion of their caste restrictions on sea voyages, had chartered a steamer for America with the public approval of leaders of the Hindoo community and of the Hindoo Press. Such an expedition would have been regarded as an impious impossibility thirty-three years ago. Nor were the political aspirations of the educated classes in India producing less striking results. Since the Act of 1861, native gentlemen had formed an important element in the Legislative Councils both of the Supreme and the Provincial Governments. Under the Act of 1892 they would form a still more important element. In the practical administration of the law, native judges had taken their place under the Crown in all the supreme tribunals of India as High Court judges. In the subordinate ranks of the judicial administration the Blue-book of 1889 stated that, out of 2,538 judges and magistrates, in 1889 no fewer than 2,553 were natives of India (including 104 Eurasians) and only 35 were Europeans. The Covenanted Civil Service was open alike to all subjects of the Queen, and local self-government, the best preparation for public life, had made important progress. The ruling power was now strong-enough to be able to listen without fear to the wishes of the people. It recognised that the loyal expression of their opinions and their desire for an increasing share in administration and legislation were sources not of danger but of additional strength. Our position in India always had been, and always would be, full of difficulties, but the fundamental condition on which we held India was the courage to face and the power to conquer great difficulties. That courage and that power had never failed the British nation in the past, and so long as it remained true to itself they would not fail in the future. (Cheers.)

SIR OWEN BURNE AND THE MILITARY QUESTION.

Sir Owen Tudor Burne, in opening the discussion, claimed for the Government in India that it was actuated by a desire to protect the country from outward aggression and interior commotion, and earn the respect and friendship of native races. Since 1858 the policy of Great Britain in India had changed, and instead of endeavouring to add fresh territories to those already conquered, we were now striving to bring about unity of feeling among the various races and to consolidate the Empire into one whole. That policy had been accelerated by the action of two European Powers whom official reticence prevented him from naming (laughter), who by advancing on India thought they would be able to stir up the whole country against British rule. Instead of that the native races came forward with large contributions towards the defences of India both in arms and money. With regard to the military question, he was one of those old-fashioned military men who looked upon India as a country as large as Europe, defended by a comparative handful of men, and therefore they ought to take great care before covering the country with those enormous lines of fortifications of which they had heard so much. To take a single instance, Sir W. Hunter had mentioned the fortifications of Rawalpindi, which he described as a great quadrilateral five miles in extent requiring at least 10,000 men to garrison it. For his part, he preferred a moving army—(hear, hear)—forces which could be moved rapidly about the country, with a certain number of small fortifications and positions which could be easily held, and would form a refuge for their women and children and a depot for their arsenals. (Hear, hear.)

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S PESSIMISM : A SCENE.

Sir William Wedderburn followed with a highly contentious speech, the reception of which showed that "Young India" was well represented in the room and had brought with it some of its English adherents. Opening his remarks with an admission of Sir William Hunter's claim to be considered a true friend of the Indian people, the champion of the Congress movement lost no time in plunging into the question of Indian defence and airing his strange but familiar views about the innocence of Russia's intentions in Central Asia. A good deal, he said, was heard about the danger of losing India, but there was a still greater peril, which arose from the fallacy of regarding India as a sort of powder magazine from which everyone must be warned off. Encouraged by the approving cheers of the native element, he said that properly treated India would not be a powder magazine, but a source of strength. The Russian Generals did not care about the military preparations on the frontier, but they looked to the condition of the minds of the people of India, trusting that while on the outskirts of the Empire the thin red line was facing them, there might be a rising of the population in the rear. Ergo the real defence of India consisted in making such a rising impossible. Sir William Wedderburn was again in conflict with the reader of the paper regarding the present condition of the Indian people. His figures, he said, were "beautiful," but they were strangely, inconsistent with the fact that vast numbers of industrious peasants were living on the verge of subsistence. As to the advantages which were said to have accrued to India through the direct rule of the Crown, one vast disadvantage overruled them all. Under the rule of the East India Company, every thirty years there was a full inquiry into the condition of India, and until that inquiry had been made the Company's charter was not renewed. Now there was no day of reckoning, and the people could not get a hearing, still less redress. Sir William was proceeding in this amiable strain to invite all sorts and conditions of people to combine together to secure the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of India, when Sir George Birdwood, who, as Chairman of the section, had been listening impatiently to the heresies of the speaker, rose to the point of order. It is a rule of the Society—and a very good one too—that politics and other questions likely to arouse the angry passions shall be rigorously tabooed, and Sir George, undeterred by the cries of "Go on," which were meant to encourage the other side, insisted that under this rule, all reference to political matters must instantly cease. Sir George spoke warmly and emphatically, as he usually does when anyone attempts to ride roughshod over rule and regulations.

Sir William Wedderburn (rather taken aback) : I have quite finished, but—(Student cries of "Go on.")

Sir Gerge Birdwood : You must bow to the chair. It is a political question which cannot be discussed. I know the rules of the Society, and we won't have a Parliamentary scene here. I must appeal to the Chairman to stop the discussion. (Voices "Go on.")

The Chairman smiled amiably and suggested to Sir William that he had stepped beyond the legitimate limits of discussion.

"I bow entirely to the ruling of the chair," responded Sir William Wedderburn, who looked puzzled at the storm which he had brought down on his devoted head. "I would only add that an impartial complete inquiry, by a tribunal of such authority as will enforce its decision, is the one thing needed for the good of the Indian people." With this parting shot, the erring speaker resumed his seat, just in time to avoid another point of order, which this fresh outrage on the standing orders seemed to invite.

MR. HYNDMAN ON THE WAR PATH.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the well-known Socialist, now rose from the Opposition benches below the gangway, and showed his contempt for authority at the very outset, by boldly proclaiming his concurrence in the "very plucky and vigorous speech" of Sir William Wedderburn. "Vigorous" is scarcely the right epithet to apply to the peculiar style of oratory practised by the late speaker, but it was allowed to pass unchallenged. Mr. Hyndman proceeded to outbid the speech which had been so summarily suppressed, but with the skill of an old hand he kept to the letter of the law, while diligently transgressing its spirit. He pictured the Society of Arts as a sort of mutual admiration association, where English officials home from India gathered together to say how admirably they had done their work. He did not blame them, he said, for thinking the country had grown great and prosperous under their beneficent rule, but he should like to have some better evidence of the fact than was usually supplied. How could a country be called prosperous which had 250 millions of people living on 15½ millions of acres ? Sir William Hunter seemed to forget now-a-days the forty or fifty millions of starving people, whose hard fate he dilated upon some years ago in a work entitled *The Problem of Poverty in India*. Then they were asked to congratulate themselves on the railways, but were not those railways held by Englishmen, who derived from them an amount of revenue which was a greater drain upon India than all the tribute ever levied by Rome on Sicily ? ("Oh") Mr. Hyndman ended up with a challenge. He would debate the whole subject with any Anglo-Indian administrator on a public platform, or in one of the magazines. As it turned out, there was no occasion to transfer the battle ground to either of the monthlies, for Mr. Hyndman received his answer rather more promptly than he seemed to expect on the spot.

ANOTHER POINT OF ORDER.

After a brief lull, during which there were several sane speeches of no striking novelty, Mr. A. K. Donald, a debating society young man, who had been coached apparently with more zeal than discretion in the same school of thought as Mr. Hyndman, tackled the military side of the Indian problem with refreshing artlessness. He blamed the Indian Government for keeping the art of war from the native races, lest forsooth they should rise in rebellion, and he further accused Anglo-Indian officialdom of regarding India as a happy hunting ground for themselves and their friends. As the speaker was now running amok and looked dangerous, Sir Owen Burne (even Homer nods sometimes, and this was the case with Sir George Birdwood) came to the rescue with a point of order.

Said Sir Owen "I rise to protest against this personal attack on Indian officials, who have spent their lives, and many of them their blood too (cheers) on India. These personal remarks are quite out of place. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Donald : But this is not a personal matter.

The Chairman : I should like you to be careful to avoid personalities of any description.

Submitting to the authority of the chair, but disclaiming the impeachment on which this friendly caution was based, the speaker went on to ridicule Anglo-Indians for toadying to native princes. At this point the Chairman's bell rang, and the speaker collapsed.

Mr. Edward Kimber picked up the gauntlet thrown down by Mr. Hyndman. In a breezy speech, he asked that gentleman how many railways would exist in India to-day without the British guarantee. How many millions could he raise as a native guarantee among his illustrious friends ? It was purely a question of business. About this stage someone rose to a point of order, upon which Mr. Kimber convulsed the assembly by introducing his tormentor thus : "This is Mr. A. K. Connell, the author of a most erroneous book, Like Dean Abner, Mr. Connell did not survive the blow. He was heard of no more.

Sir Geo. Birdwood closed the discussion with an explanation about the rule which had compelled him to protest so forcibly against politics of any kind being introduced into the proceedings. If politics were permitted, it would be disastrous in two ways. No officials could attend from the India Office, and their discussions would, moreover, become exasperating.

SIR FORBES ADAM AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Chairman threw a little more oil on the troubled waters, referring to what had happened as a "slight difference of opinion," the euphemism being pleasantly accentuated by a smile. Speaking as a non-official, and as the result of seventeen years' experience of India, he did not hesitate to say that a more splendid service than the Indian Civil did not exist. He believed that the money expended on frontier defence had been well spent, but, at the same time, he hoped the time was not far distant when that expenditure might be very importantly cut down. He knew there was a temptation to go on and on, but the finances of India could not stand the strain, and he hoped that fact would be duly considered in regard to the future. He believed that the material prosperity of the Indian population had materially increased during the past twenty years.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S REPLY.

Sir William Hunter, replying to a vote of thanks, said that he had listened to the discussion with extreme interest. It was not his contention that the prosperity of India, which he maintained was almost without a parallel in the history of any country, was the product of the Civil or Military services, or of the Government in India or at home. What he had said was that under the administration of India by the Crown a state of things had been called into existence which had produced a new industrial, political, and moral era in India, and brought about a revolution for the good of the country, such as during the same period no other country had seen. Sir William Wedderburn had said that one real answer to Russia should be a loyal people. Now that answer had been made by a loyal people. What happened after Penjdeh ? Before we could make any frontier defences, long before we could complete a fortress or build a redoubt, the people of India themselves had made the answer. The natives of the provinces came forward asking to be enrolled as Volunteers, native princes said "take our armies, our money and our transport, let us send forth our soldiers, 350,000 strong, to defend you against Russia. That was the answer of the Indian people, and such an answer was never made by a country under alien rule before. He agreed with Sir William Wedderburn that the great revision, which, under the Company, took place in India every thirty-three years, was most valuable. But what takes place now ? The affairs of India are not brought before Parliament once in thirty years, but every month and every week and every night. The scrutiny of Parliament, instead of being occasional, and after the lapse of long periods, is continuous. They did not expect that even a continuous scrutiny should cover the whole area of

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE natural wonders of North America are by no means all known to science, it would appear. For example, the State of Missouri is in parts honeycombed with caves which form underground channels as yet unexplored. For many years a large cave has been known to exist at the south-eastern border of Stone County, and it has recently been explored by a party of three, acting for the Missouri World's Fair commission and the State Geological Survey. Stone County is situated on the southern slope of the Ozark Mountains, and is forested with oak, sycamore, elm, and walnut. The woods are free of undergrowth, and grassy glades give the country a park-like appearance. The farm of Mr. Powell, editor of the "Stone County Oracle," published at Galena, 18 miles distant, is the best headquarters for visiting the cave. Climbing Roark mountain the party found a large "sink" hole opening at the bottom into the "Marble Cave." Descending by rude ladders and slopes they reached the "Grand Amphitheatre," a hall 200ft. long by 150ft. wide, and 156ft. high. The roof is domed and fretted with stalactites. A "drip formation," the "Great White Throne," is a mass of pure white onyx, 50ft. high and 50ft. wide, by 12ft. to 15ft. thick. It is hallow inside, and resembles a frozen mountain. Near it is the "Spring Room Sentinel," a fluted stalactite and stalagmite 20ft. high and 2ft. to 3ft. in diameter. A passage leads to the "Spring Room" and the "Animal Room." The latter contains the remains of thousands of mummified animals, mostly carnivorous, to some of which the fur still clings. Beyond the "Spring Room" is the "Shower Bath Room," a conical dome, 30ft. high, from which water, at a temperature of 48 deg. Fah., trickles to the "Spring Room."

Behind the "Great White Throne," another passage leads to the "Registry Room," containing masses of red clay, on which visitors mark their names, and a hole in the floor, which is the mouth of an unexplored abyss, containing water at least 28ft. below, called the "Gulf of Doom." A turning to the left conducts the visitor past the "Lost River Sentinel," a great slab of limestone, to the "Lost River Canyon." Beyond this lies the waterfall 20ft. across the brink, where the water flows from one to another of a series of basins, with rims of calcite crystal, then finally plunges 50ft. into the darkness. The top of the fall is 285ft. below the entrance of the cave on the top of the hill. Halfway down the fall there is a beautiful bowl of carbonate of lime.

A long and toilsome crawl through the mire past various chambers and pools, including the "Medway Rest," the "Temple," with its "Doric capitals," and the "Mystic River," brought the explorers to "Blonde's Throne," the loveliest object in the cave. It is a small room 15ft. in diameter filled with stalactites and stalagmites, some in sheet-like folds and emitting musical notes when struck, by which a musician can play a simple tune. The stalactites are in all stages of growth from hollow pipestems to solid pillars several inches thick. Beyond this room lies a larger one as yet unexplored. "Spring-stead's Throne" is another room of the same sort, but at the other extremity of the cave. It contains a small recess marked off from the rest of the room by a latice of stalactites. The "Mother Hubbard Room" contains and isolated waterworn pillar of limestone which has been christened "She." Beyond is the "Battery," a high vaulted chamber tenanted by immense numbers of bats, the "Dungeon" and other rooms, for instance, the "Epsom Salts Room," which contains deposits of that substance. Crickets, mewts, eyeless fishes, white jumpers are some of the living denizens of the cave, which is at places floored with guano, from the fine species of bats inhabitating it. The cave will doubtless become a resort of tourists when the Aurora and Spring-field railway is completed. The temperature is that usually found in caves, namely, 54deg. Fah.

It is always interesting to trace the germ of a scientific idea, hypothesis, or established truth. The practice teaches us that some of the greatest doctrines of science first make their appearance as a random thought, or even an idle dream, and recur again and again like the motif of a piece of music until they finally assume a definite shape, and become a working part of human progress. For example, the vortex theory of atoms, in which Lord Kelvin sees a probable explanation of molecular structure, is thrown out in Malebranche's Recherche sur la Verite, 1712, where he speaks of the atoms as "petits tourbillons." Again, a writer in "La Lumiere Electrique," vol 45. has recently drawn attention to the fact that Descartes in 1656 gave a theory of magnetism which resembles the modern conception of lines of force or stress in the ether. He considers that all magnets are traversed by a subtle fluid which flows out at the North Pole and curving round in the air re-enters at the South Pole and thus completes the circuit. The magnet is full of "pores or tubes lined with what may be called "bristles." and these bristles by the act of magnetisation are all set in one way, thus allowing the fluid to pass more freely. In soft iron the set is temporary; in steel it is permanent.

The conventional distinctions of race are disappearing oneby one. Now it is the term "Caucasian race," used as synonymous with the European whites, that is getting its death blow. Dr. D. G. Brinton and M. Ernest Chantre have both protested strongly against the misleading absurdity of the term. The latter, an authority on the north-western Asiatics, has pointed out none of the so-called Caucasian peoples ever lived in the Caucasus, or can be traced to the Ponto-Caspian area. The local archaeology of this tract shows, mereover, that it became inhabited at a comparatively recent date and by a very mixed people, the "disjecta membra" of different stocks, who fled to these mountains for refuge against their assailants. The only proper use of the term is to apply it to some tribes on the main chain of the Caucasus, who have no discoverable ethnic or historic identity with any outside their district. No doubt, in spite of all this, the term will linger on for a generation, just as the word "Celt," as applied to the Irish and Welsh, is dragging out a factitious existence in the mouths of popular speakers and writers for the Press.

Perhaps, however, a change is already setting in. We heard less of the conventional "Celt" in the recent speeches and articles on the Home Rule debate, and more of Irish, English, Scotch, and Welsh, which are the proper distinctions to employ, since everyone of these peoples are profound and various mixtures, differing one from the other to a certain extent, but all having common elements, and all much alike on the whole; so much alike as to pass very well for one race to a stranger if we put aside adventitious distinctions of dialect or language, customs, manner, and so forth. Again, the ethnic difference between the Lowland Scotch and the Highlanders, or between the people of Ulster and the rest of Ireland, has been grossly exaggerated, and is hardly worth regarding. Arguments for and against "Home Rule" must rest on other and more substantial bases than this assumed racial difference, else a more enlightened generation will be inclined to laugh at us.

Here is an anonymous recipe for a new solder by which metals can be joined to glass:—Five per cent. of melted copper is added to ninety-five per cent. of melted tin, and the alloy granulated and re-melted. It is stated to hold well, to clean glass, and like platinum to have about the same co-efficient of expansion of glass, hence there is little or no fear of its causing fracture under changes of temperature. Its melting point is 360 deg. Cent. A slight addition of lead makes it softer and still more fusible, whereas zinc has the contrary effect.

When Moliere made his physician say, "We have changed all that," because his attention was called to the fact that he had placed the human heart on the right-hand side of the body, it was thought he was poking fun at a statement in a learned publication of the period which dealt with a remarkable case of the kind alleged to have been discovered. Quite recently, it seems, a genuine case has cropped up. A gentleman of independent means, named De la Savinière, died the other day quite suddenly in Paris, in the Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Ile. Dr. Descouts, who performed a post-mortem examination, was astounded to find the heart, liver, and other organs on the wrong side, according to all accepted notions on the subject. The dead man, he said, in spite of his little peculiarities of construction, had lived to the good old age of eighty-five years.

The hydrographic office of the United States Navy is doing good service to mariners in its efforts to learn more about the mysteries of the ocean currents. Within the last two years it has distributed tens of thousands of "bottle papers" among the 2,500 captains of sea-going vessels, from sailing craft to Atlantic liners, who contribute reports as voluntary observers in exchange for supplies of pilot charts, &c. given by the Government. These 'bottle papers' are printed forms which the observers are requested to enclose in bottles and throw overboard, after marking upon each of them the latitude, longitude, and date. On each paper is a separate space in which the person who may find the bottle is asked to write the date and locality, afterwards forwarding the paper to the nearest United States Consul, or to the hydrographic office at Washington. Directions as to these matters are printed on the paper in several languages. Up to the present time 281 of these "bottle papers" thus scattered broadcast have been returned, but thousands of them are still afloat, and of these a considerable percentage will be picked up sooner or later. Only a few months ago the hydrographic office was called upon to determine the probable location of a Pacific mail steamship which was lost in the Pacific Ocean. Her machinery having broken down, as was reported by a vessel which had signalled her, she had drifted off, and nothing was heard of her for weeks. The Pacific Mail Company, being unable to find her, appealed to the experts at Washington, who promptly pointed out the exact spot where she could be discovered. And she was found there—600 miles west of where the owners had been looking for her. This was figured out from known facts respecting the direction and velocity of the currents in that great waste of waters.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL OIL-SEEDS.

THE following is a preliminary note on the oilseed crops of Bengal, 1892-93, based on District Officers' reports received from the 9th January to 4th February 1893. Returns are required from all the districts in Bengal, and have been obtained from all except Patna:—

1. Explana tory.—The chief oilseed crops in these Provinces are linseed, rapeseed, and mustard. The minor oilseeds are castor, sesamum or gingelly (til), sorguza (niger oilseed), and a few others of less importance. Of til there are two varieties: one which is sown in the rains and reaped about the same time as winter rice, and the other sown about the close of the cold weather and reaped shortly before the setting in of the rains. With the exception of the latter variety of til, all oilseed crops may be regarded as cold weather crops, and are included in this forecast.

2. Character of the season.—The latter part of the monsoon season of 1892 was characterised by deficient rainfall. The deficiency in September was specially marked in Bihar and North Bengal. The first three weeks of October were generally rainless. A period of rainy weather then set in, and continued till the 5th of November. During this period, heavy rain fell in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East and South-West Bengal, and light and scattered showers were received in North Bengal and South Behar: the districts of North Behar alone were practically rainless. Since the 5th of November till the first week of January there was no rain in these Provinces, except a few showers in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. During January moderate to light rain has been received in every part of Bengal.

3. Area sown with oilseeds.—The total normal area sown with oilseeds in Bengal (except Patna and Singhbhum) is shown in the appended returns as 4,779,276 acres, and the area sown this year as 4,151,183 acres against 4,072,953 acres sown last year. There has therefore been a small increase of about 2 per cent. in the area sown this year as compared with last years area. The climatic conditions of this year have generally been more favourable to rabi cultivation than those of last year, and it may account for the reported increase of area sown with oilseeds this year. The comparison of this year's area with the normal shows a falling off, amounting to about 13 per cent; but owing to misconceptions as to the meaning of the terms normal area, noticed in the preliminary note on the wheat crop of this year, such a comparison is extremely unsafe. The deficiency of rainfall during September and the first part of October may have slightly affected the extent of sowings, and excessive rain about the end of October and the beginning of November may have restricted the sowing operations in parts of East and South-West Bengal and Orissa. Notwithstanding these facts, it is probable that, as in the case of wheat, the area sown this year with oilseeds is quite equal to the normal.

4. Character of the crops.—On reference to the appended returns, it will be seen that out of 44 districts from which reports have been received, 29 districts returned the expected outturn of the different kinds of oilseeds taken together as 12 annas or upwards, 13 as between 8 and 12 annas, and only 2 (Backergunge and Chittagong Hill Tracts) as less than 8 annas. There can be no doubt that in most districts the rain which fell about the end of October and the beginning of November largely made up for the deficiency in the preceding months, and thus improved the prospects of the rabi crops generally. It was only in a few districts of Orissa, South-West and East Bengal, that the oilseed crops, mainly rapeseed and mustard, are reported to have been injured by excessive rain at this time. The rainfall of January has also greatly benefited the linseed crop, but it came too late to benefit the rape and mustard crops which were then nearly mature. For Bengal, as a whole, the outturn of the oilseed crops may be estimated at least at 12 to 14 annas.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF MARCH, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Delhi, Agra, and Bombay, but elsewhere the changes in either direction have been moderate or small. Readings are highest at Agra, Ajmere, and Neemuch, and lowest at Bombay, Belgaum, Karwar, and Calicut. Gradients are moderately steep in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad, Deesa, Neemuch, and Indore, and moderate or slight over the rest of the country. Winds are very irregular in direction and the force has been strong at Bellary and moderate or slight in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Sholapur, 12 at Khandwa, and 10 at Rajkot, Secunderabad, and Bellary. The day and and night temperature remains much the same as reported yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Cuddapah and the lowest 53° at Ajmere. Humidity has increased over the greater part of the country lying to the south of latitude 16° and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Berar, the Madras Presidency, and at Aurangabad, Nagpur, Raipur, Calicut, and Bangalore. Rain in light to moderate showers has fallen at Raipur, Akola, Amraoti, Malegaon, Aurangabad, and Secunderabad. The atmosphere is very damp and cloudy in the neighbourhood of Aurangabad, Sholapur, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, and Amraoti, and a few local scattered showers are probable. Elsewhere the weather is fine, but appears to be more or less unsettled to the west-north-westwards of Sind.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteoro logical Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Dismissal.

110-93—Framji and M—Varolal Hathibhoy and others vs The Eastern Spinning, and Weaving Coy, Ld.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

325-92—Mirza H K—Thakoredas Lillaram and others vs Choyetram Dayaram Jaising.
63-93—Tyabji and D—Musadilal Khoobiram and another vs Arnold Beer—E Wilkin.
Undefended New Long Causes.
Postponed Long Causes.

442-91—Chitnis, M and M—Vallubhdas Runchodeda vs Jamnadas Premjee—Pestonjee B and K—Part heard.
388-92—In person a panper—Gopal Radhowji and another vs Khooshaba Vithoba and another J C Cama—Part heard.
36-92—T A Bland, Mahomed Ismail alias Baba Miya bin Hajee Miya vs Rabiabai and others—Nanu and H, T A Bland and In person.
307-92—Chalk, W and S—Jeewan Dewjee vs Khimjee Vullubhdas and others—Aidesir, H and D.
267-92—In person—Chintoba Sadasewjee vs Rackmabai and others.
19-90—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Navazbai and others.
575-92—J C Cama—Rehmutboo and another vs Abdul Hoosein Bhaijibhai—In person.
427-90—Tyabjee and D—For pauper—Hisamudin Chinday vs Ameenabeebee and others—T A Bland and M N and S.
653-92—Shamrao B—Megbai and another vs Gowreebai and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

461-92—Payne, G and S—Mahomed Syed bin Goolam Mohideen Pakmoray vs Hawabai and others—Ardesir H and D—Part heard.
331-92—Chitnis M and M—Bapuji Vasudewji vs Jaggonath Baburao and another Motibhai and J.
359-92—In person—Bhicaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.
257-88—Bicknell M and M—Ranjibhai Maneckjee vs Antoba Yeshwantjee—P stonjee, R and K.
573-99—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Cassum Allana—Brown and M.
514-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Noor-Mahomed Hajee Vallee—Brown and M.
315-89—J C Cama—Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochala vs Hajee Moosa Oosman and another—Crawford, B and Co.
531-91—M H KhanFora pauper—Vitaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K.
254-92—Shamrao P—For a Pauper—Vishnoo Ganoba and others vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wimadalal and others—Roughton and B.
403-92—Little, S N and B—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs The Bombay Telephone Co, Ld—Craigie L and O.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th March 1893.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·837
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	70·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·786
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded as 10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·6
General Directions of Wind	WNW, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	180

*From midnight to midnight.

DR. BAUMANN, a German traveller, in his last report received at Berlin, claims to have settled two moot points in the story of African discovery. He says that the real Mountains of the Moon are in Urundi, which lies within the German sphere. In this range of hills he traced the source of the River Kagera, and he argues that as this river is the chief feeder of the Victoria Nyanza it must form the head waters of the great Nile. We can now afford to leave the worthy doctor in the enjoyment of his opinion on this point, much of the interest in the question having died out since the connection of the Nile with the inland lakes was established. With regard to the ancient legend of the mountains, Dr. Baumann tells a curious story of the welcome given him by the natives of Urundi, under the impression that he was a re-embodiment of their last king, and had come back from the moon! The simple natives say their former kings were lineal descendants of the moon, and in this respect exhibit an extraordinary parallel with the belief of the Incas of Peru.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 11.

Alexander, Capt Bengal, 2nd Wilts Regt, from leave, from England.

MARCH 13.

Beddoes, Lt, Bengal, R D Fusrs, on leave, from Quetta.
Chrystie, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R D Fusrs, on leave, from Quetta.
Holdsworth, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Liebert, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Barnes, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Purandhur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 14th March.

1. The Proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters at 5-30 p.m. to-day, and at the Byculla Head-Quarters to-day, to-morrow, and Friday at 8-30. p.m.
2. There will be class-firing at Coorla, on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (Local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later. There will also be class-firing on the Colaba rifle range on Saturday afternoon from 3 p.m. to dusk.
3. Leave of absence for 6 months has been granted to Gunner J. Ingham from the 4th instant.
4. It is notified for information that the firing for Major Roughton's Carbine Prizes will take place at Coorla on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings next week. The conditions are as follows:—

Distance.—200 and 500 yards. Position.—Regulation.
No. of shots at each distance 7. No sighting shot.
Rules B. V. R. Association.

	Rs.
Prizes, 1st—For the highest aggregate score at both ranges	50
„ 2nd—For the highest score at 200 yards	25
„ 3rd— do. do. at 300 yards	25

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th March.

1. There will be Company drill for the Proficiency class at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All candidates are requested to attend. Plain clothes, Rifles and side arms.
2. There will be Company drill for "F" Company on Wednesday, the 15 instant, at 5-45 p.m. in the St. Mary's School compound, Nesbit Road, Byculla.
3. There will be Company drill for "C" Company at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 8-30 p.m.
4. Para 3 of Regimental orders of 3rd February 1893 is hereby cancelled.

Revised Rules for H. E. the Governor's Cup.

1. The Competition will take place between squads of eight files one officer and four Non-Commissioned Officers, all of whom must belong to the Company. Only one squad to be sent from each Company. There will be two Cups. The Volunteer Companies will compete together, and the Cadet Companies will also compete together. The Competition will take place at the end of the Drill season.
2. If a Company wins the Cup three years in succession the Cup becomes the property of that Company.
3. The order in which the Companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the Competition.
4. Points will be given for a certain number of movements which has been circulated to Officers Commanding Companies.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 3.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt and Bt-Major C J Mackenzie, Depy Assistt Adjt-Genal, to officiate at Assist Adjt-Genl, Quetta Dist, vice Col Jeffreys.

Capta C M Cartwright, Station Staff Officer, to officiate as Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Quetta Dist, vice Major Mackenzie, in addition to his regimental duties.

Lieut C L Muriel, 2nd Battn, Middlesex Regt, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Quetta, vice Capt Cartwright.

40th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut T R Maclachlan, Border Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut W G Walker, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master, vice Lyall, resigned.

H R H the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to sanction an exchange of battalions between the officers named below, provided that the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Major J D Standen, from 2nd to 1st Battalion; and Major L B Wilbraham, from 1st to 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the examinations notified against their names:—

Higher Standard, Arabic—Col V E Law, Genl List, Madras Cavy.

Higher Standard, Hindustani—Lieut C G Francies 44th Gurkha Rifles; and F C S P Samborne, 13th Bengal Infantry.

Lower Standard, Hindustani—Lieut E Eardley-Wilmot, 3rd Bengal Infy; and 2nd-Lieut C H Ward, 4th Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut, W A T McTaggart, and H G F Sargent, Lancashire Fusiliers; and H B Birdwood, Worcestershire Regt.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Capt E M Percival, 10th Field Battery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieut C E [illegible], No 9 Mountain Battery, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt C P Dawson, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders—Lieut S L Murray, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers—Major H G Dixon, for nine months on private affairs.

Lieut D R Sladen, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Army Medical Staff—Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col W H Climo, for six months, on medical certificate.

Surgn-Capt W Reid, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it, pending retirement.

The undermentioned officers has leave of absence:—34th Pioneers—Lieut C E Lees, on medical certificate.

First grade Apothecary W Hyde is granted six months' leave in India, on medical certificate.

PROVINCIAL GGZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*)

Mr C H Reily, Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Legislative Dept, is allowed leave for 6 months.

Mr H A Boyd, Asst Magte and Collr, Kendrapara, Cuttack is transferred to Darbhanga, and is appointed to have charge of the Madhubani sub-division of that district.

Mr W C Macpherson is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs.

Mr T L L Jenkins, Offg Magte and Collr, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs, vice Mr W C Macpherson.

Mr C R Marindin, Offg Magte and Collr, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of Magtes and Collrs.

Mr R T Greer, Offg Magte and Collr, Tippera, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magtes and Collrs vice Mr C R Marindin.

Mr C Fisher, Offg Jr-Magte and Depy Collr, Jessore, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr, Khulna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Brajendra Nath De, or until further orders.

Mr A A Campbell, Assist Supdt of Police, Singhbhum, is *tradsferred to Gaya.*

The Rev W J Wilkins, Chaplain of Barrackpore, is appointed to be Chaplain of St James's Church, Calcutta, from the date on which he assumed charge of that Chaplaincy.

Mr W T Eyres, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, is allowed furlough for 6 months under Art 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Surg-Maj A E R Stephens, Offg Civil Surg of Puri, is appointed to be Civil Surg of Jessore.

Surg-Maj A E R Stephens, Civil Surg of Jessore, is allowed *furlough for 18 months.*

Surg-Maj L A Waddell, Depy Sanitary Commr, Northern Bengal Circle, is allowed furlough for 2 years.

Surg-Capt H W Pilgrim, Second Resident Surg of the Presidency General Hospital, is allowed privilege leave for 3 months.

Surg-Lieut-Col Kali Pada Gupta, Offg Civil Surg of Backergunge, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg-Lieut-Col Russick Lal Dutt, or until further orders.

Surg-Capt J G Jordan, Offg Civil Surg of Noakhali, is appointed *to act as Civil Surg of Backergunge, until further* orders.

Mr K H Stephen, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, P W Dept, *is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 30 days.*

Mr T Butler, B A, Ex Engr, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the P W Dept, during the absence, on leave, of Mr K H Stephen, or until further orders.

Mr R E Carter, Ex Engr, Arrah Division, is transferred in the interests of the public service, to the Orissa Circle, and appointed to be Ex Engr of the Brahmini-Byturni Division.

Mr C H DeMello, Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank), Buxar Division, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Arrah Division until further orders.

Mr C A White Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, Brahmini-Byturni Division, is granted furlough for 28 months.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Furlough for 18 months is granted to Surg-Maj R Nell Campbell, M B, Civil Surg Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Surg-Maj E F H Dobson, M B, Civil Surg Goalpara, is transferred to the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district.

Surg-Capt J C Lamont, I M S, Bengal Estabt, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam, is appointed, until further orders, to be Civil Surg of the Goalpara district, from date of taking over charge from Surg-Maj E F H Dobson, M B.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr A M Reuther, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted nine months' furlough.

Mr A E Hurry, Offg Dist Judge, Lahore, on being relieved of his duties, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Lahore, vice Mr R G Fanshawe, proceeding on leave.

The services of Capt C L M Itich, Offg Cantonment Magte, Mian Mir, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

Capt H F K Waldron, 26th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magte of Mian Mir, in addition to his Military duties, vice Capt C L M Rich.

The services of Capt R F d Anderson, Cantonment Magte, Umballa, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

Capt T H Bairnsfather, 29th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magte of Umballa, vice Capt R F H Anderson.

Lieut C P Egerton, Assist Commr, is appointed to officiate as Dist Judge of Rawal-pindi.

The Rev C A Mason, Second Chaplain of Umballa, is reappointed Chaplain of Sealtha, from such date as he may resume charge of his duties.

Lieut F E Bradshaw, Assist Commr, Tank, is appointed, temporarily to officiate as Depy Commr of Muzaffargarh from the 4th of March.

The Rev H J Long, M A, Junior Chaplain, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of Bombay, is appointed Chaplain of Umballa, from such date as he may assume charge of his duties, vice the Reverend M Saunders, proceeding on leave.

Surg-Capt H Hendley, Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer St Gilse, 2,201 tons, Captain G Mundle, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pembridge, 1,903 tons, Commander W Whitton, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Edenbridge, 1,657 tons, Captain T Reynolds, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,490 tons, Captain C Barboro, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and Mr F Elvarin and three deck passengers.

THE s s Quantock, 2,193 tons, Captain J W Wale, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Cardiff (7th February), with a cargo of 4,120 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s s Glenvich, 2,008 tons, Captain H C Halman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (2nd March) with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Chyebassa, 1,618 tons, Captain F A Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from London via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Sykes as cabin and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,616 tons Captain E Halley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Nicholas and child, Mr. Christie, Mr Beddowes, Miss Boyd, and three deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	City of Dundee (s)	Halley	Karachi, Mar 11.
	Glenvich (s)	Halman	Rangoon, Mar 2.
	Earl of Shaftesbury (sp)		New York.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	St Gilles (s)	Mundle	Marseilles.
	Pembridge (s)	Whitton	Hamburg.
	Edenbridge (s)	Reynolds	Antwerp, &c.
	Bisagno (s)	Barboro	China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Assam, for Aden
„ Peninsular, for London, &c
„ Loodliana, for Calcutta, &c
„ Assyria, for K Coast and Karachi
„ Pachumba, for Karachi
„ Australia, for Liverpool, &c
„ City of Dundee, for Liverpool
„ Maria Valerie, for China, &c
„ Chyebassa, for Marseilles and Torree

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
28	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay
Mar.			
1	Ruyadeel s	Mullan	Verawai
„ 1	Oriental s	Forbes	Persian Gulf
„ 2	Le Seyne s	Blanc	Aden
„ 3	Tripoli s	Coates	Cardiff
„ 3	Ashdown s	Hutchinson	Moulmein
„ 4	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C Coast
„ 6	Chyebassa s	Wilson	London
„ 6	City of Dundee s	Halley	Glasgow & Liverpool via Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
1	Oriental s	Forbes	Bombay
„ 2	Congo s	Rogers	Bombay
„ 2	Le Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay
„ 2	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay
„ 2	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf
„ 3	Braunfels s	Tegge	Bombay
„ 4	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C Coast

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Inchdune, Hutchinson, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp
„ Gledhow, Sunley, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp
„ Ruyadeel, Mullan, Ralli Brothers, for Marseilles
„ Tripoli, Coates, D Graham & Co, not known.
„ Ashdown, Hutchinson, Khiji Dinshaw, not known
„ Chyebassa, Wilson, McIver, Mackenzie & Co. for Bombay
„ City of Dundee, Halley, Ewart Ryrie & Co, for Liverpool

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
February					
23	Somali	Salem bin Ali	Muccala	28	Bombay
	Peninsular	Loggin	Bombay	6	Bombay
	Sheik-Berkhud	Baker	Somali coast.	27	Somali coast
25	Baron Clyde.	James Peat.	Zanzibar		
26	Rotherfield.	Watson	Cardiff		
27	Chiltern	Starkey	Sea C Works		
28	Shannon	Crewe	London	28	Bombay
	Dmitri Donskoy (R F)	Hesen	Colombo	2	Suez
	Tungue	Pinheiro	Lisboa	1	Zanzibar
	Meyun	Gibbs	Somali Coast.	2	Somali coast
March					
	Mayo H M's I				
1	M T S	Bishop	Secotra		
	Lapwing				
	H M's	Dare	Muccala		
		Walluschwing	Bombay	2	Trieste
	Orion	Simpson	Zanzibar	6	Zanzibar
	Kola	Mc Allister	Bombay	2	Jeddah &c
	Naderi	Atkinson	London		Calcutta
2	Ganges	Adamson	Bombay		London
	Victoria	Billett	Singapore	3	Jeddah
	Knight of St John	Bonni	Marseilles	2	China
	Salazie	Chilsholm	Rangoon		Port Said FO
	Zampa	Ramos	Zanzibar	3	Lisboa
3	Loanda	Chandler	Bombay	4	Suez
	Port Canning	Gasson	Singapore		London
4	R I M	Craig	Hodeida	5	Hodeida
	Jordan	Elson	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Woodcock	Syvivane	Sydney		Dunkirk
	Reichstag	Mitis	Trieste		Bombay
5	Dordogne				
	Maria Valerie				
	Sheikh-Berkhud	Baker	Somali coast.		
	Adowa	Patton	Bushire	6	London
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.		

Aden, 6th March.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 28TH FEBRUARY TO 6TH MARCH.)

EXPORTS.

Locksley Hall s, Liverpool—88 bales cotton, 4,162 bales wool, 15,240 cwts wheat, 776 cwts jowaree, 142 corges hides, 137 cwts saltpetre, and 4,000 cwts bones.
Locksley Hall s, Marseilles—100 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, 52,273 cwts gingelly seed, and 100 bales hides.
La Seyne s, Aden—4,462 cwts jowaree, 1,309 cwts rice and 289 cwts barley.
Pachumba s, Bombay—475 cwts cotton unpressed, 119 cwts wool unpressed 452 cwts rapeseed, 411 cwts tice, 1,547 cwts corges skins and 250 corges hides.
Kilwa s, Bombay—833 cwts cotton unpressed, 796 cwts wheat and 287 cwts rice.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—317 cwts cotton unpressed, 32 cwts wool unpressed, 1,443 cwts rapeseed, 277 cwts gingelly-seed, 274 cwts wheat, 393 cwts rice and 221 corges skins.
Purnulia s, Bombay—324 cwts cotton unpressed.
Phillis s, Dunkirk—7,531 cwts rapeseed and 20,590 cwts wheat.
Phillis s, Hamburg—2,180 bales cotton, 12,000 cwts gingelly-seed, 80 corges hide and 5,600 cwts bones.

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s, Liverpool—262 pieces whitegoods, (foreign,) and 266 pieces prints (foreing.)
City of Perth 10, Glasgow, Liverpool via Bombay—400 gallons kerosine oil.
Simla s, Bombay—292 pieces prints Foreign.
Karachi s, Bombay—400 pieces grey goods and 600 lbs grey yarns (Indian.
Pachumba s, Bombay—9183 pieces grey goods f(oreign), 15,728 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,848 white goods foreign), 13,627 pieces prints foreign), 1,500 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 12,100 lbs grey yarns, (Indian), 4,100 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns (foreign), 309 1,200 lbs T Red and Dyed yarns, (Indian), 95 cwts copper, and 17 cwts yellow metal
Braunfels s,

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonful night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonful night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S

CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S

Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 30 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D., 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE

OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

As the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS

And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION HEADACHE CONGESTION

The most PROFESSIONAL REMEDY

Insist upon having authentic label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dyes. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

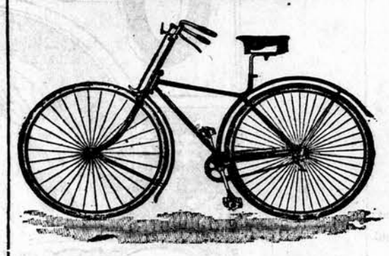
Price Lists free on application.

THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."

"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0

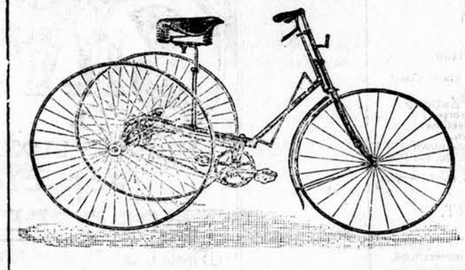


THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.

"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0

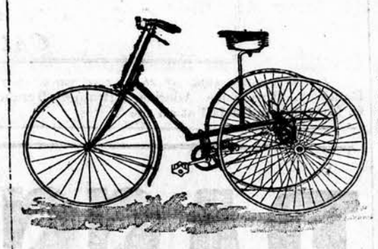


THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.

"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.

"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LONDON BISCUIT Manufacturers

FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin by means of the instrument enclosed in each box.

For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is especially recommended. No extra charge for the inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain), H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece and M. H. Alexander I., King of Servia.

SEVENTEEN MEDALS.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR

Toilet & Nursery

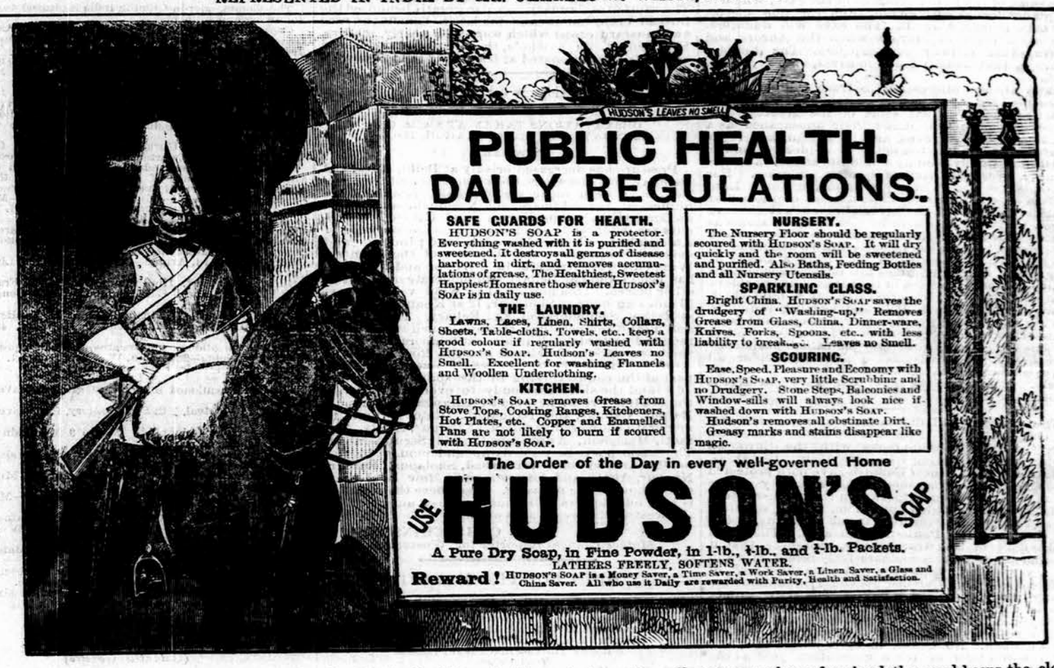
Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection: its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.



PUBLIC HEALTH.

DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

TRADE MARK.

USE MILKMAID

CONDENSED MILK

Largest Sale in the World.

The Original and the Best.

Contains the Most Cream.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE!

IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and trustworthy servant.—It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Given satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.

WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.

Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.

Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.* Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by

JOHN CARTER,

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Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

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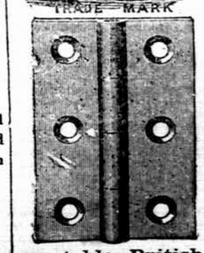

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.